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BOARD OF TRADE.

MEMORANDUM

ON

THE COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF POPULATION, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE

IN

THE UNITED KINGDOM AND SOME LEADING FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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Shri Brihad Bhartiya Samaj
on 31 October, 2019

MEMORANDUM.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

SIR,

IN conformity with your directions I have caused an examination to be made of the statistics relating to the trade of the United Kingdom and of those foreign countries which are generally looked upon as being our principal industrial and trading competitors (viz., France, Germany, and the United States) in recent years, with the view of supplementing and bringing up to date the information contained in the Memorandum prepared by this Department and presented to Parliament in January 1897.

Following that Memorandum I propose in the first instance, and before quoting any of the figures relating specially to commerce, to refer to some points connected with the progress and development of the countries mentioned when looked at from a more general point of view than that afforded by the trade statistics only.

(i.) Growth of Population.

(a.) *General.*

It is obvious that a comparison of the trade of particular countries must be affected by considerations as to the relative growth of their populations, the tendency of their populations to become industrial as distinguished from agricultural, the natural resources of each country in respect of mineral wealth, and the extent to which its mineral wealth, plus such additional wealth of the same kind as it can obtain from other sources, is made available for industrial purposes.

First, then, as to population. Here the main facts may be stated shortly. The increase of the population of the United Kingdom in the last thirty years has been as follows :—

	Population of United Kingdom.	Increase.
	Millions.	Millions.
1871	31·5	—
1876	*33·2	1·7
1881	34·9	1·7
1886	*36·3	1·4
1891	37·7	1·4
1896	*39·5	1·8
1901	41·5	2·0

In the thirty years, therefore, there has been an increase in all of 10 millions, and the annual rate of increase, at least since 1881, has been under 1 per cent.

For France, we have the following figures :—

	Population of France.	Increase.
	Millions	Million.
1871	36·103	—
1876	36·906	0·803
1881	37·672	0·766
1886	38·219	0·547
1891	38·343	0·124
1896	38·517	0·174
1901	38·962	0·445

* Estimated at middle of year.

Here the increase in all has been under 3 millions in the thirty years ending 1901. The increase in each quinquennial period up to 1891 was at a diminishing rate, and though there has since been some recovery in this respect the population may be said to have remained virtually stationary.

For Germany, the figures are as follow :—

	Population of Germany.	Increase.
	Millions.	Millions.
1871	41·010	—
1875	42·727	1·717
1880	45·234	2·507
1885	46·856	1·622
1890	49·428	2·572
1895	52·280	2·852
1900	56·367	4·087

In the case of Germany, then, the increase in all has been just over 15⅓ millions, as compared with less than 3 millions for France and 10 millions for the United Kingdom. The rate of increase, which was about 1 per cent. per annum all through up to 1895 (except for the short period 1880–1885), was about 1½ per cent. per annum in the period 1895–1900.

Coming to the United States we get the following figures, approximate figures being interpolated in italics for the quinquennial dates between each Census for the sake of comparison with the figures above given :—

	Population of United States.	Increase.
	Millions.	Millions.
1870	38·558	—
1875	*44·357*	*5·799*
1880	50·156	5·799
1885	*56·389*	*6·233*
1890	62·622	6·233
1895	*69·622*	*7·000*
1900	*75·477	5·855

Here the increase of population in the thirty years ending 1900 has been about 37 millions, as compared with 15⅓ millions in Germany, 10 millions in the United Kingdom, and less than 3 millions in France.

The special importance of these figures in connexion with the subject of this Memorandum does not appear to arise so much from a greater rate of growth in Germany and the United States than in the United Kingdom, though that greater rate of growth must necessarily have had its influence on the industrial progress of those countries, as from the fact that the rate has now to be calculated on a mass of population largely exceeding that of the United Kingdom. As a fact, the addition to the population of the United States in the thirty years approaches in absolute numbers the total population of the United Kingdom at the present time. The change in relative population must largely affect all commercial comparisons.

(b.) *Urban Population.*

But there are "populations" and "populations." It is a matter of common knowledge that the whole addition to the population of the United Kingdom is practically an addition to the urban population, and that there is a continual transfer of population, if only to a moderate extent, from country to town. In the United States, although agriculture may have continued to absorb an increased number of the population, this cannot have been the case in recent years to anything like the same extent as formerly. Nor can it have been the case in Germany, where, as the country has been long settled, the increase of population must seek other pursuits than agriculture. In all

* Excluding the population of Hawaii.

the countries under comparison, even the United States, the increase in urban has been considerably greater than the increase in rural population. The following tables will be of interest as illustrating this point.

STATEMENT showing the Population of France in each of the undermentioned Census Years, distinguishing the Number and percentage Proportion of the Urban Population.*

Census Years.	Population of France.	Urban Population (Towns, &c. with over 2,000 Inhabitants.)†	Proportion of Urban to total Population.
			Per cent.
1846	35,400,486	8,646,743	24·4
1851	35,783,170	9,135,459	25·5
1856	36,139,364	8,844,828‡	27·3‡
1861	37,386,313	10,789,766	28·9
1866	38,067,064	11,595,348	30·5
1872	36,102,921	11,234,899	31·1
1876	36,905,788	11,977,396	32·4
1881	37,672,048	13,096,542	34·8
1886	38,218,903	13,766,508	35·9§
1891	38,343,192	14,311,292	37·4§
1896	38,517,332	15,025,812	39·1§
1901	38,961,945	Information not yet available.	

The proportion of the town population is thus constantly increasing in France, the increase in proportion to the total population since 1872 having been from 31·1 per cent. to 39·1 per cent. in 1896, while the increase in absolute numbers in the period was about 3,800,000, or 1,400,000 more than the increase of total population.

In the case of Germany the figures are even more striking:—

STATEMENT showing the Population of the German Empire in each of the undermentioned Census Years, distinguishing the Number and percentage Proportion of the Urban Population.‖

Census Years.	Population of the German Empire.	Population of Towns, &c. (with at least 2,000 Inhabitants).¶	Proportion of Urban to total Population.
			Per cent.
1871	41,010,150	14,790,798	36·1
1875	42,727,360	16,657,172	39·0
1880	45,234,061	18,720,530	41·4
1885	46,855,704	20,478,777	43·7
1890	49,428,470	23,243,229	47·0
1895	52,279,901	26,859,511	51·4
1900	56,367,178	30,633,075	54·3

In absolute numbers, the increase in the town population between 1871 and 1900 was $15\frac{3}{4}$ millions, or about equal to the increase of total population in the interval.

For the United States the figures are also remarkable. In spite of the United States being largely an agricultural country and a field for

* Statistique du Dénombrement de 1896, p. 29, &c.

† The mimimum limit of a town in the three Tables for France, Germany, and the United States is different. The effect is that the urban population of the United States is rather understated compared with the others, but this under-statement is probably not very material.

‡ These are the figures given in the French official returns mentioned in the note * above. But 27·3 per cent. of 36,139,364 would give over 9,800,000, and it would consequently seem that the total of the urban population in 1856 should have been stated as 9,844,828.

§ So in original. The correct figures would seem to be 36·0, 37·3, and 39·0 for 1886, 1891, and 1896 respectively.

‖ Die Volkszählung am 1. Dezember 1890 im Deutschen Reich, p. 15., &c.

¶ *See* note † above.

agricultural immigrants, the absolute increase of the town population, as well as of its proportion to the whole population, is noteworthy. The following are the figures :—

STATEMENT showing the Population of the United States in each of the undermentioned Census Years, distinguishing the Number and percentage Proportion of the Urban Population.*

Census Years.	Population of the United States.	Population of Cities having 8,000 Inhabitants or more.†	Proportion of Urban to total Population.
			Per cent.
1790	3,929,214	131,472	3·35
1800	5,308,483	210,873	3·97
1810	7,239,881	356,920	4·93
1820	9,633,822	475,135	4·93
1830	12,866,020	864,509	6·72
1840	17,069,453	1,453,994	8·52
1850	23,191,876	2,897,586	12·49
1860	31,443,321	5,072,256	16·13
1870	38,558,371	8,071,875	20·93
1880	50,155,783	11,318,547	22·57
1890	62,622,250	18,272,503	29·18
1900	75,477,467	24,992,199	33·11

Thus the increase in the proportion of the urban population between 1870 and 1900 was from 20·93 to 33·11 per cent., and the increase in absolute numbers from 8,000,000 to nearly 25,000,000, or about 17 millions, out of a total increase of 37 millions in the population. The town population of the United States, in fact, already exceeds greatly that of France, and would probably be found to be nearly equal to that of Germany at the present time if towns with corresponding limits of population could be compared.

In absolute numbers the increase in the town population, both in Germany and the United States, is beginning to be greater than can be the case in the United Kingdom. In Germany the increase in thirty years is $15\frac{3}{4}$ millions, and this exceeds by $5\frac{3}{4}$ millions the total increase of the population of the United Kingdom in the interval (see *supra*, p. 3), so that, even allowing for a transfer from rural to urban in the United Kingdom, the absolute increase of the numbers of the urban, and we may reasonably assume of the commercial, manufacturing, and industrial population in Germany has probably been somewhat greater than in the United Kingdom. As to the United States, there can hardly be any question. The increase of 17 millions in the town population of the United States between 1870 and 1900 exceeds by 7 millions the total increase of the population of the United Kingdom in the same period, and the transfer from rural to urban with us cannot have been anything like that figure. In other words, both Germany and the United States have attained to the position of increasing their non-agricultural population more quickly than the United Kingdom, and looking at the larger mass of the population in both countries and their rapid rate of growth, there seems no doubt that unless something happens, which does not seem probable, to make people go back to the land, both Germany and the United States will, in a short time, possess a larger non-agricultural population than we have, and one which will increase more rapidly in numbers.

The conclusion, therefore, would seem to be that the conditions of the manufacturing and industrial predominance of the United Kingdom, and even of its manufacturing and industrial pre-eminence, are becoming different from what they were when the non-agricultural population of every other country in the world was smaller than in our own. Industry and manufactures abroad, particularly in the United States and Germany, have become much bigger things, relatively, than they were. It has long been foreseen that this condition of affairs was likely to come about sooner or later, but the change appears now to be already with us, and the developments will need to be closely watched.

* Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900, Vol. I., Population, p. lxxxiii.

† *See* note † on previous page.

(ii.) Production.

It is not easy to follow up the idea in the preceding paragraphs by an actual comparison of the increase or decrease of persons employed in different occupations, for the figures, owing to changes of classification at different dates, are subject to qualifications in detail which make it difficult to use them in a memorandum like the present.

I may, however, safely refer to the figures of production of coal and iron as undoubtedly possessing an important bearing on the question under consideration :—

QUANTITY of Coal Produced.

	Annual Average in			Increase in 1890–94 over 1870–74.		Increase in 1896–1900 over 1870–74.	
	1870–74.	1890–94.	1896–1900.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Mln. tons.	Mln. tons.	Mln. tons.	Mln. tons.		Mln. tons.	
United Kingdom	120	180	209	60	50·0	89	74·2
France	15	26	31	11	73·3	16	106·7
Germany	32	73	97	41	128·1	65	203·1
United States	42*	153	203	111	264·3	161	383·3

The percentage of increase in each case is greater (in the case of Germany and the United States much greater) than in the United Kingdom. Of course one reason for this may be the smallness of the unit from which the comparison is begun. It will be observed, however, that in the case of the United States the absolute increase in the whole period covered by the table (161 million tons) is greater than the absolute increase in the case of the United Kingdom (89 million tons), and that the absolute increase in Germany is equal to three-fourths of that in the United Kingdom, although our total production is more than twice as great as that of Germany The total production of the United States in 1896–1900 was virtually equal to our own.

Considering the importance of coal as an instrument of production, these figures appear to confirm in a remarkable manner the inference from the figures as to population which have already been quoted, *i.e.*, as to the greater relative growth of the main factors in manufacturing and industrial power in both Germany and the United States than in this country.

Another set of figures may be referred to as bearing on the same point. In the Return No. 213 of Session 1901, as to Coal Production and Consumption, tables are given of the estimated consumption in each country, adding the imports, if any, to the quantity produced at home, and deducting the exports, if any. Going back as far as the Return carries us, we get the following figures :—

ESTIMATED Quantity of Coal Consumed.

	1883.	1900.	Increase in 1900 over 1883.	
			Amount.	Per cent.
	Million tons.	Million tons.	Million tons.	
United Kingdom	134	167	33	24·6
France	31	46	15	48·4
Germany	49	99	50	102·0
United States	102·5	235	132·5	129·3

Here the percentage increase is again much greater in each case than it is in the United Kingdom, while in the United States the absolute increase is more than four times the absolute increase in the United Kingdom, and in Germany one and a half times the absolute increase in the United Kingdom.

* Average of 3 years 1870, 1873, and 1874.

It must not be forgotten, however, that these figures are subject to the qualification that one of the special industries of the United Kingdom is Shipping. If bunker coal shipped at United Kingdom ports were to be included, and if the coal taken on board English ships abroad were also to be included, the figures of coal consumption by the United Kingdom would be greatly augmented.

The figures are also subject to another qualification. There are many descriptions of coal. The increase in burning power might appear different from the mere increase in weight, if burning power, apart from weight, could be stated. But the increase in weight is so enormous in both Germany and the United States that, probably, making all allowance for superior burning power in the coal of the United Kingdom, any inferences from the above figures would only be modified, and not changed in character.

With regard to Pig Iron we get the following comparison between the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States:—

QUANTITY of Pig Iron Produced.

	Annual Average in			Increase in 1890–94 over 1870–74.		Increase in 1896–1900 over 1870–74.	
	1870–74.	1890–94.	1896–1900.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Mln. tons.	Mln. tons.	Mln. tons.	Mln. tons.		Mln. tons.	
United Kingdom -	6·4	7·3	8·9	0·9	14·1	2·5	39·1
France - -	1·2	2·0	2·5	0·8	66·7	1·3	108·3
Germany - -	1·8	4·9	7·4	3·1	172·2	5·6	311·1
United States -	2·2	8·1	11·5	5·9	268·2	9·3	422·7

Here again the percentage increase between the first and last quinquennial periods is much greater in each case than it is in the United Kingdom, and in amount the increase in the United States (9·3 million tons) is nearly four times the increase in the United Kingdom (2·5 million tons), while in Germany the increase (5·6 million tons) is more than twice the increase in the United Kingdom.

Both in raising coal and producing pig iron, therefore, an outlet would appear to have been found to some extent for the annually increasing numbers of the population available for industry and manufacturing in Germany and the United States; and it cannot be said that the predominance or even the pre-eminence of the United Kingdom are any longer what they were, as far as these old fields of industry are concerned.

I have hitherto dealt with absolute comparisons. When proportion to population is considered, however, a somewhat different picture is presented.

AVERAGE Annual Production of Coal in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States in tons *per head of the Population* of the different countries respectively in the under-mentioned Periods.

	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United States.
Average of period—				
1855–59	2·34	0·21	No information	No information
1860–64	2·91	0·27	0·44	No information
1865–69	3·39	0·33	0·67	No information
1870–74	3·79	0·43	0·79	1·09†
1875–79	3·97	0·46	0·91	1·17
1880–84	4·45	0·54	1·15	1·79
1885–89	4·51	0·56	1·32	2·04
1890–94	4·73	0·69	1·48	2·45
1895–99	5·07	0·78*	1·69	2·57

* Partly estimated.

† Average for the three years 1870, 1873, and 1874.

ESTIMATED Consumption of Coal in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States in tons *per head of the Population* of the different Countries respectively in the undermentioned years.*

Year.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United States.
1883*	3·79	0·81	1·08	1·91
1884	3·65	0·78	1·10	1·94
1885	3·57	0·75	1·11	1·76
1886	3·50	0·74	1·11	1·75
1887	3·56	0·78	1·14	1·97
1888	3·67	0·81	1·22	2·20
1889	3·76	0·83	1·28	2·05
1890	3·81	0·91	1·30	2·23
1891	3·84	0·92	1·36	2·34
1892	3·74	0·92	1·30	2·43
1893	3·30	0·90	1·32	2·43
1894	3·75	0·95	1·35	2·22
1895	3·75	0·95	1·38	2·46
1896	3·82	0·98	1·47	2·41
1897	3·87	1·03†	1·54	2·47
1898	3·83	1·06†	1·58	2·65
1899	4·05	1·10†	1·66	3·00
1900	4·08	1·19†	1·77	3·08

AVERAGE Annual Production of Pig Iron in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States in tons *per head of the Population* of the different Countries respectively in the undermentioned periods.

—	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United States.
Average of period—				
1855–59	0·13	0·02	No information	0·02
1860–64	0·14	0·03	0·02	0·03
1865–69	0·16	0·03	0·03	0·03
1870–74	0·20	0·03	0·04	0·06
1875–79	0·19	0·04	0·05	0·05
1880–84	0·23	0·05	0·07	0·08
1885–89	0·21	0·04	0·08	0·11
1890–94	0·19	0·05	0·10	0·13
1895–99	0·22	0·06	0·13	0·15

It has to be admitted that the table relating to consumption of coal, which is perhaps the most important of the three for our present purpose, shows that in both Germany and the United States, with populations increasing faster than our own, the amount of the increase per head is greater than in the case of the United Kingdom, *i.e.*, comparing the annual averages for 1896–1900 with those for 1885–89. The increase per head in the case of the United States, indeed, is more than double that in the United Kingdom. Nevertheless, the tables clearly show that we still occupy the foremost place under all three heads when population is taken as the measure.

(iii.) Foreign Trade.

I now turn to the exports and imports of the countries with which we are concerned, and, to begin with, have to quote the following figures:—

* These figures are extracted from the Return No. 213, 1901, which only goes back with this information to 1883.

† Estimated.

COMPARISON of the Annual Exports (Special*) of the Undermentioned Countries for the last Twenty-one Years (in millions sterling).

Year.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United States.†
	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.
1880	223	139	145	172
1881	234	142	149	184
1882	241	143	160	153
1883	240	138	164	168
1884	233	129	160	151
1885	213	124	143	151
1886	213	130	149	139
1887	222	130	157	146
1888	234	130	160	142
1889	249	148	158	152
1890	263	150	166	176
1891	247	143	159	182
1892	227	138	148	212
1893	218	129	155	173
1894	216	123	148	181
1895	226	135	166	165
1896	240	136	176	180
1897	234	144	176§	215
1898	233	140	181§	252
1899	255‡	166	203§	251
1900	283‡	164	222§	286

FIVE Years' Averages at Beginning and End of Period compared.

	Average, 1880–84.	Average, 1896–1900.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1896–1900 compared with 1880–84.	
			Amount.	Per cent.
	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.	
United Kingdom	234	249	(+) 15	(+) 6·4
France	138	150	(+) 12	(+) 8·7
Germany	156	192	(+) 36	(+) 23·1
United States	166	237	(+) 71	(+) 42·8

This last table shows that, comparing the beginning and the end of the period from 1880 to 1900, there was a general increase, measured by values, in the export trade of all four countries. In proportion, the increase was greater, alike in the cases of France, Germany, and the United States than in that of the United Kingdom, while in absolute amount it was also greater in both Germany and the United States. It must be remembered, however, that the level from which all three of our principal industrial competitors started in 1880–4 was considerably lower than that from which the United Kingdom started, and it has to be pointed out that, especially if allowance be made for the fact of the figures for this country being exclusive of the value of our exports of ships and their machinery (a somewhat similar, though considerably smaller, allowance requires to be made in the case of Germany), we still remain at the head of the list although very nearly approached by the United States. After what has already been said with regard to the statistics of the population and production of coal and iron in each country, the result shown by this table will cause no surprise: the

* Special imports are imports for home consumption. Special exports are exports of domestic produce.

† Years ended 30th June.

‡ Excluding the value of new ships, and of their machinery exported. These exports, which amounted in value to 9·2 million £ in 1899, and 8·6 million £ in 1900, were not recorded prior to 1899.

§ Excluding the value of ships exported and of the "Improvement Trade" for home account. These items, which were not formerly included in the official totals of the value of the exports from Germany, amounted to 5·7 million £ in 1897, 6·9 million £ in 1898, 6·9 million £ in 1899, and 8·1 million £ in 1900.

figures all tend in the same direction. But there is nothing in those here in question to suggest that while the export trade of our neighbours has been increasing our own export trade has been diminishing or even standing still.

Amount of Foreign Trade per head.

But it is necessary to examine the facts not only as they stand alone, but as they appear when amounts per head are compared. This comparison is made in the following table, the figures being carried back, except in the case of Germany, for which they are not available, to the year 1870 :—

ANNUAL Exports (Special), per head of the population, of the undermentioned Countries, for the Quinquennial Periods beginning 1870–74.

——	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United States.
Average of period—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1870–74	7 7 3	3 15 0	2 16 7*	2 9 11
1875–79	6 0 0	3 14 11	3 3 0	2 16 3
1880–84	6 13 2	3 13 5	3 8 8	3 5 11
1885–89	6 3 8	3 9 3	3 5 6	2 11 10
1890–94	6 2 11	3 11 4	3 2 9	2 19 0
1895–99	5 19 5	3 14 8	3 7 2†	2 18 4

Thus the exports per head in the United Kingdom are far in excess of what they are in either France or Germany, and are still more in excess of what they are in the United States. Since 1875, also, the exports per head have been nearly stationary in all the countries named, so that no one is getting ahead of the others in this respect. I mention 1875, because in the period 1870–74 the figures for the United Kingdom were largely swollen by such exceptional circumstances as the war between France and Germany, the payment of the French indemnity to Germany, and the "boom" in our iron and coal trades at a time when railway construction abroad was brisk. These and other causes all contributed to unusually high prices.

Much the same may be said of the imports, as to which it will be sufficient to compare the amounts per head :—

ANNUAL Net Imports (Imports less re-exports), per head of the population of the undermentioned Countries, for the Quinquennial Periods beginning 1870–74.

——	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United States.
Average of period—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1870–74	9 2 4	3 15 8	4 6 3*	2 18 7
1875–79	9 10 4	4 6 7	4 6 1	2 2 5
1880–84	9 15 4	5 1 4	3 8 3	2 15 7
1885–89	8 14 2	4 6 10	3 9 5	2 8 11
1890–94	9 7 3	4 8 0	4 2 2	2 11 11
1895–99	9 17 2	4 4 9	4 6 10‡	1 19 11

Thus the imports of the United Kingdom per head are more than double those of any of the other countries named per head; nearly five times the imports per head of the United States. And none of the countries named are gaining on the United Kingdom in this respect.

(iv.) British Trade with Foreign Countries.

(a.) *British Trade with France.*

The following tables show the values of our imports from, and of our exports of British and Irish produce to, the three countries with which we are concerned.

We have, first, the following tables as to our trade with France :—

* Average of three years from 1872–74. Although the figures are given in the table it should be remembered that German statistics of imports and exports were inadequately organised until about 1879–80.

† *See* note (§) on previous page.

‡ In this calculation the values of the imports of ships and of the imports in the "Improvement Trade" for home account in 1897, 1898, and 1899 have been omitted in order to make the figures comparative.

IMPORTS into the United Kingdom from France, and Exports from the United Kingdom to France in the last Twenty-one Years compared.

Year.	Imports.	Exports (British and Irish Produce).	Year.	Imports.	Exports (British and Irish Produce).
	Million £.	Million £.		Million £.	Million £.
1880	42·0	15·6	1891	44·8	16·4
1881	40·0	17·0	1892	43·5	14·7
1882	39·1	17·4	1893	43·6	13·4
1883	38·6	17·6	1894	43·4	13·5
1884	37·4	16·7	1895	47·5	13·9
1885	35·7	15·0	1896	50·1	14·2
1886	36·6	13·6	1897	53·3	13·8
1887	37·1	13·7	1898	51·4	13·7
1888	38·8	14·9	1899	53·0	15·2*
1889	45·8	14·7	1900	53·6	19·7*
1890	44·8	16·6			

FIVE Years' Averages.

	Average of 1880–84.		Average of 1896–1900.		1896–1900 compared with 1880–84.			
					Increase (+) or Decrease (−).		Increase (+) or Decrease (−).	
					Total.		Per Head§	
	Total.	Per Head§	Total.	Per Head§	Amount.	Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.
	Million £	£ s. d.	Million £	£ s. d.	Million £		s. d.	
Imports	39·4	1 2 5	52·3	1 6 0	+12·9	+32·7	+ 3 7	+ 16·0
Exports	16·9	0 9 7	15·3	0 7 7	− 1·6	− 9·5	− 2 0	− 20·9

Thus our imports from France have increased considerably, notwithstanding the slow growth of the population of that country, and the increase, on analysis, is found to have been largely occasioned by an increase of miscellaneous articles, with a specially large increase of the imports of silk manufactures and smaller increases in the cases of sugar, wine, and woollen manufactures. There is, however, no question of the displacement of home manufactures in the United Kingdom through increased imports from France. Our exports to France, on the other hand, show a sensible decline, in spite of a special increase of 4 million £ in 1900 due to largely increased exports of coal to France at largely increased prices.

(b.) *British Trade with Germany.*

Coming to Germany, we have the following Tables :—

IMPORTS into the United Kingdom from Germany, and Exports from the United Kingdom to Germany in the last Twenty-one Years compared.

Year.	Imports.	Exports (British and Irish Produce).	Year.	Imports.	Exports (British and Irish Produce).
	Million £.	Million £.		Million £.	Million £.
1880	24·4	16·9	1891	27·0	18·8
1881	23·7	17·4	1892	25·7	17·6
1882	25·6	18·5	1893	26·4	17·7
1883	27·9	18·8	1894	26·9	17·8
1884	23·6	18·7	1895	27·0	20·6
1885	23·1	16·4	1896	27·6	22·2
1886	21·4	15·7	1897	26·2	21·6
1887	24·6	15·7	1898	28.5	22·5
1888	26·7	15·8	1899	30·1	25·2†
1889	27·1	18·5	1900	31·2	26·4†
1890	26·1	19·3			

* Excluding the value of new ships and of their machinery exported, in order to make the figures comparative (the total value of such exports to France in 1899 was 132,000*l.*, and in 1900, 267,000*l.*).

† Excluding the value of new ships and of their machinery exported. (The value of such exports to Germany in 1899 was £828,000, and in 1900 £1,593,000.)

§ *i.e.*, per head of the population of the United Kingdom.

Five Years' Averages.

—	Average of 1880–84.		Average of 1896–1900.		1896–1900 compared with 1880–84.			
					Increase (+) or Decrease (−).		Increase (+) or Decrease (−).	
					Total.		Per Head.§	
	Total.	Per Head.§	Total.	Per Head.§	Amount.	Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.
	Million £	£ s. d.	Million £	£ s. d.	Million £		s. d.	
Imports -	25·0	0 14 3	28·7	0 14 3	3·7	14·8	—	—
Exports -	18·1	0 10 3	23·6*	0 11 9	5·5	30·4	+1 6	+14·6

It must be recollected that these figures relate to "direct" trade only. A not inconsiderable amount of our import trade with Germany is carried on through Dutch and Belgian ports, and appears in our official returns as imports from Holland or Belgium.† On the other hand, some of our trade with Russia and Austria-Hungary is carried on through German ports, and appears in our returns as trade with Germany. But apart from these qualifications, which would, of course, affect the earlier returns as well as the later, although perhaps to a slightly less extent, the above figures show that in the period under review there was an increase in our imports from Germany to the extent of 3·7 million £. On analysis I have found that there has been some decrease in the imports of agricultural produce from Germany, balanced by an increase in the imports of sugar, and some slight increases in the imports of cotton, woollen, glass, and iron manufactures, none of which, however, are imported to any great extent. On the other hand, our exports to Germany increased by $5\frac{1}{2}$ million £, or over 30 per cent. This increase was largely due to one special article, coal; but woollen yarns, cotton manufactures, iron and steel manufactures, and machinery, also contributed their share. Whatever these figures show, it is clear that they do not show that there has been any material displacement of home manufactures in our home markets by Germany.

(c.) *British Trade with the United States.*

The following are similar tables as to our trade with the United States:—

Imports into the United Kingdom from the United States, and Exports from the United Kingdom to the United States in the last Twenty-one Years compared.

Year.	Imports.	Exports (British and Irish Produce).	Year.	Imports.	Exports (British and Irish Produce).
	Million £.	Million £.		Million £.	Million £.
1880 - - -	107·1	30·9	1891 - -	104·4	27·5
1881 - -	103·2	29·8	1892 - -	108·2	26·5
1882 - - -	88·4	31·0	1893 - -	91·8	24·0
1883 - -	99·2	27·4	1894 - -	89·6	18·8
1884 - - -	86·3	24·4	1895 - -	86·5	27·9
1885 - -	86·5	22·0	1896 - -	106·3	20·4
1886 - - -	81·6	26·8	1897 - -	113·0	21·0
1887 - -	83·0	29·5	1898 - -	126·1	14·7
1888 - - -	79·8	28·9	1899 - -	120·1	18·1
1889 - -	95·5	30·3	1900 - -	138·8	19·8
1890 - - -	97·3	32·1			

* See note (†) on previous page.

† Much the same may be said of our exports. Our export returns, however, are intended to show the countries of actual destination so far as circumstances permit.

§ *i.e.*, per head of the population of the United Kingdom.

FIVE Years' Averages.

	Average of 1880–84.		Average of 1896–1900.		1896–1900 compared with 1880–84.			
					Increase (+) or Decrease (−).		Increase (+) or Decrease (−).	
					Total.		Per Head.*	
	Total.	Per Head.*	Total.	Per Head.*	Amount.	Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.
	Million £	£ s. d.	Million £	£ s. d.	Million £		s. d.	
Imports -	96·8	2 15 0	120·9	3 0 2	+24·1	+24·9	+5 2	+ 9·4
Exports -	28·7	0 16 4	18·8	0 9 4	− 9·9	−34·5	−7 0	−42·9

This last table shows a very large increase in our imports from the United States. Those imports, however, continue to be made up principally of the products of agriculture and stock raising, timber, and petroleum—to the extent, that is, of at least 110 out of the total of about 139 million £ in 1900. There has been some increase in recent years in such articles as machinery, unwrought steel, and a few items of less importance (*e.g.*, copper, lead, electrical goods, and miscellaneous iron wares), which must not be left out of account. For the moment, however, the imports of unwrought steel appear to have virtually ceased, while, as regards machinery, the trade has probably been to a large extent a special one in new types (principally electrical and metal working), to which our makers will easily adapt themselves. In any event there has evidently been no displacement of the home market in respect of machinery, our exports of such goods having tended to increase rather than to diminish up to 1900, though there was some decline in 1901. The special circumstances of copper are well known. On the other hand there is a considerable decline in our exports to the United States. Previous to 1896 these exports fluctuated very considerably from year to year, the amounts having varied from as high as 32 million £ in 1890 to as low as 18¾ million £ in 1894. They were nearly 28 million £ in 1895, but suddenly dropped (principally owing to a fall in woollen and worsted goods and tin plates) to under 21 million £ in 1896 and 1897, and since that time have not again been as high as 20 million £. The low level (14¾ million £) of 1898 was due mainly to the coming into operation of the Dingley tariff in 1897, the total for which year had been kept up by the rush to enter goods under the lower rates of the former tariff prior to the date of the application of the 1897 one. Since 1898 the tendency has been towards regaining the level of 1896–7, but there is no doubt that our exports to the States, particularly in woollens, have been severely hit by the tariff changes. Moreover, in view of the figures already quoted as to the rapid increase of industrial population and of productive energy in relation to coal and iron in the United States, it need not be a matter of surprise if, with the assistance of an eminently protective tariff, the States show an increasing ability to manufacture for their home market. The broad fact remains, however, that we are doing less in the way of export trade to the United States than was the case a few years ago, and that there is little sign or immediate prospect of substantial recovery.

Reverting for a moment to the point as to our imports from the United States, it may be mentioned that it has been alleged, and probably with good reason, that the United States have been re-purchasing American securities in European markets to a large extent in recent years, and principally in the United Kingdom. This would help to explain a portion of the large increase in the value of our imports from the States since 1895 observable from a glance at the figures quoted above.

(v.) British Trade with France, Germany, Holland, and United States in relation to our Total Foreign Trade.

But the question of the progress of our trade with our chief competitors may be examined from another point of view. How has our trade with each varied when considered in relation to our whole foreign trade? The following

* *i.e.*, per head of the population of the United Kingdom.

table furnishes information on this point so far as regards imports. I have included Holland in this statement, as, in addition to the increase in our "direct" trade with Germany already referred to, there may have been some increase in our *indirect* import trade from that country through Dutch ports, and it is desirable that this point should not be overlooked.

STATEMENT showing the Total Value of the Imports of Merchandise into the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned Years; with the Amount (Value) of the Imports received from France, Germany, Holland, and the United States, respectively, and the percentage Proportion of those Imports to the Total Imports of each year. [The amounts are stated in thousands of pounds sterling.]

Years.	Value of Imports into the United Kingdom from all Countries.	Imports from France.		Imports from Germany.		Imports from Holland.		Imports from United States.	
		Value.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Value.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Value.	Proportion to Total Imports.	Value.	Proportion to Total Imports.
	Thous. £.	Thous. £.	Per cent.	Thous. £.	Per cent.	Thous. £.	Per cent.	Thous. £.	Per cent.
1880	411,230	41,970	10·21	24,355	5·92	25,909	6·30	107,081	26·04
1881	397,022	39,984	10·07	23,650	5·96	23,022	5·80	103,208	26·00
1882	413,020	39,090	9·46	25,571	6·19	25,321	6·13	88,353	21·39
1883	426,892	38,636	9·05	27,908	6·54	25,116	5·88	99,239	23·25
1884	390,019	37,437	9·60	23,621	6·06	25,877	6·63	86,279	22·12
1885	370,968	35,710	9·63	23,069	6·22	25,010	6·74	86,479	23·31
1886	349,863	36,599	10·46	21,422	6·12	25,310	7·23	81,600	23·32
1887	362,228	37,122	10·25	24,564	6·78	25,327	6·99	83,049	22·93
1888	387,636	38,855	10·02	26,724	6·89	26,071	6·73	79,763	20·58
1889	427,638	45,780	10·71	27,105	6·34	26,679	6·24	95,461	22·32
1890	420,692	44,828	10·66	26,073	6·20	25,901	6·16	97,283	23·12
1891	435,441	44,777	10·28	27,032	6·21	27,302	6·27	104,409	23·98
1892	423,794	43,519	10·27	25,727	6·07	28,821	6·80	108,186	25·53
1893	404,688	43,658	10·79	26,365	6·51	28,851	7·13	91,784	22·68
1894	408,345	43,450	10·64	26,874	6·58	27,606	6·76	89,607	21·94
1895	416,690	47,471	11·39	26,993	6·48	28,419	6·82	86,549	20·77
1896	441,809	50,105	11·34	27,585	6·24	29,261	6·62	106,347	24·07
1897	451,029	53,347	11·83	26,189	5·81	28,971	6·42	113,042	25·06
1898	470,545	51,396	10·92	28,534	6·06	28,533	6·06	126,062	26·79
1899	485,036	53,001	10·93	30,123	6·21	30,473	6·28	120,081	24·76
1900	523,075	53,619	10·25	31,182	5·96	31,381	6·00	138,789	26·53

It will be seen from this table that there have been no striking variations in the proportions of our total import trade which we have carried on with the European countries mentioned. There have, of course, been fluctuations from year to year, and the tendency as regards absolute amounts has been consistently in the direction of increase. To this extent the table confirms what has already been said, and it also indicates that our import trade with the three countries referred to, taken as a whole, has progressed somewhat more rapidly than similar trade with all other countries taken together. I may point out, however, that (comparing, as before, the averages for 1880–84 and 1896–1900) our imports from France have increased in amount more than our imports from Germany and Holland, and that, as regards percentage proportions of our whole import trade, our imports from France still tend towards increase, while our imports from Germany and Holland combined remain virtually stationary. Our imports from the United States have increased largely, especially during the last five years, both in absolute amount and in proportion to our whole import trade, but the case of our import trade with the United States calls for no special observations beyond those made above.

The following table gives similar information in regard to our exports to that contained in the foregoing table in regard to our imports:—

STATEMENT showing the Value of the Exports of British and Irish Produce from the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned Years, with the Amount (Value) of the Exports to France, Germany, Holland, and the United States respectively, and the percentage Proportion of those Exports to the Total Exports of each Year. [The amounts are stated in thousands of pounds sterling.]

Years.	Value of Exports of British and Irish Produce from the United Kingdom to all Countries.	Exports to France.		Exports to Germany.		Exports to Holland.		Exports to United States.	
		Value.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Value.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Value.	Proportion to Total Exports.	Value.	Proportion to Total Exports.
	Thous. £.	Thous. £.	Per cent.	Thous. £.	Per cent.	Thous. £.	Per cent.	Thous. £.	Per cent.
1880	223,060	15,594	6·99	16,944	7·60	9,247	4·15	30,856	13·83
1881	234,023	16,970	7·25	17,431	7·45	8,900	3·80	29,796	12·73
1882	241,467	17,421	7·21	18,518	7·67	9,380	3·88	30,970	12·83
1883	239,799	17,568	7·33	18,788	7·83	9,506	3·96	27,373	11·41
1884	233,025	16,746	7·19	18,729	8·04	10,238	4·39	24,427	10·48
1885	213,115	14,979	7·03	16,416	7·70	8,878	4·17	21,994	10·32
1886	212,725	13,614	6·40	15,745	7·40	8,207	3·86	26,825	12·61
1887	221,914	13,684	6·17	15,748	7·10	8,203	3·70	29,548	13·31
1888	234,535	14,914	6·36	15,846	6·76	8,535	3·64	28,897	12·32
1889	248,935	14,683	5·90	18,478	7·42	9,725	3·91	30,294	12·17
1890	263,531	16,568	6·29	19,294	7·32	10,121	3·84	32,068	12·17
1891	247,235	16,430	6·65	18,804	7·61	9,463	3·83	27,545	11·14
1892	227,216	14,688	6·46	17,587	7·74	8,836	3·89	26,547	11·69
1893	218,260	13,366	6·12	17,703	8·11	9,249	4·24	23,957	10·98
1894	216,006	13,526	6·26	17,801	8·24	8,788	4·07	18,799	8·71
1895	226,128	13,870	6·13	20,586	9·10	7,375	3·26	27,948	12·36
1896	240,146	14,152	5·89	22,244	9·26	8,334	3·47	20,424	8·50
1897	234,220	13,819	5·90	21,602	9·22	8,855	3·78	20,995	8·96
1898	233,359	13,706	5·87	22,526	9·65	8,619	3·69	14,716	6·31
1899	255,296*	15,151*	5·93	25,168*	9·86	9,141*	3·58	18,119	7·10
1900	282,604*	19,711*	6·97	26,407*	9·34	10,497*	3·71	19,781	7·00

A glance at this table will show that, taking first the European countries and comparing, as before, the five years 1880–84 with the five years 1896–1900, our exports to France have diminished both in absolute amount and in proportion to our whole export trade, and this notwithstanding the special increase of over 4 million £ in 1900, previously adverted to. Our exports to Germany and Holland combined, however, have increased sensibly both in amount and in proportion, and the increase may be said to have taken place during the period 1896–1900 almost exclusively and to be solely due to our "direct" exports to Germany. Our exports to Holland have decreased in amount and, of course, in proportion to the whole export trade. On the other hand, the figures for the United States, both as regards amounts and proportions, show a very heavy fall, a fall to which reference has already been made.

(vi.) Exports of Manufactures from France, Germany, and United States.

But the question naturally arises at this point whether the three countries with which we are particularly concerned have not been increasing specially their exports of manufactured articles in the period under review. The following table bears upon this question:—

* Excluding the value of new ships and of their machinery exported, in order to make the figures comparative.

EXPORTS of Manufactured Articles from France, Germany, and the United States, to all Countries in the Undermentioned Years.

Years.	France.	Germany.	United States.
	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.
1880	74	83	21
1881	75	88	24
1882	76	94	28
1883	74	98	28
1884	68	101	28
1885	65	90	31
1886	70	97	28
1887	70	102	28
1888	68	104	27
1889	77	105	29
1890	80	107	31
1891	77	102	35
1892	75	98	33
1893	70	100	33
1894	66	94	38
1895	76	109	38
1896	76	115	48
1897	77	115	58
1898	77	120	61
1899	91	136	71
1900	90	149	90

FIVE Years' Averages.

—	Average, 1880–84.	Average, 1891–95.	Average, 1896–1900.	Increase in 1896–1900 compared with 1880–84.	
				Amount.	Per Cent.
	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.	
France	73	73	82	9	12·3
Germany	93	101	127	34	36·6
United States	26	35	66	40	153·9

These are figures derived from the official statistics of the respective countries. In weighing them, however, it must be remembered that the phrase "manufactured articles" does not necessarily cover the same goods in all cases.

Quantum valeat, the first table shows that, as regards the value of the exports of manufactured articles, France occupied about the same position in the three years 1896–98 as she did in the period 1880-84, but that in the last two years for which figures are given there was some advance, with the result that comparing the full five years 1896–1900 with 1880–84, there was on the average an increase of about 9 million £ per annum, or over 12 per cent. On examination, the addition is found to consist mainly of increases in cotton tissues, millinery and artificial flowers, clothing and made-up articles, machinery, and ceramic products and glass wares. In none of these articles, however, has there been any appreciable increase of our imports from France, so that the increase in French exports does not mean displacement of our home market. As to Germany the increase is even more striking, the average for 1880–84 having been 93 million £, while that for 1896–1900 was 127 million £—an increase of 34 million £, or about 36½ per cent. Here, however, it is to be noticed that the figures for the later years are inclusive of the value of the "improvement trade" referred to in the footnote on p. 10, *i.e.*, so far as that trade relates to "manufactured goods" as distinguished from food products, &c., and of ships. This may possibly account for some 4 or 5 million £ of the increase. For the rest, there has been conspicuous increase under the following heads, viz. :—machinery; clothing and

made-up articles; coloured prints, engravings and photographs; books, maps, and music; coal-tar dyes; "coarse ironwares;" "fine ironwares;" leather; and toys. Here again, although there may have been some increases in our imports from Germany, such increases have been comparatively small in amount, and there has been nothing which can in any way be described as an inroad upon our home market. With regard to the United States, it will be seen that the advance made in the export of so-called manufactured goods between 1880–84 and 1896–1900 was larger in amount, and very much larger in proportion, than that made by Germany. The list of "manufactured goods," however, in the case of the United States, includes some articles which would not, perhaps, be classed by us as manufactured. Chief among these may be mentioned refined mineral oil, and paraffin and paraffin wax, the exports of the first-named article having reached a value of over 14 million £ in 1899–1900, while the exports of paraffin and paraffin wax accounted for a further sum of 1·8 million £ in the same year. Among the other articles comprised under this head in which the United States have made conspicuous advance are iron and steel and manufactures thereof (including machinery), copper and copper manufactures, cotton manufactures, leather, agricultural implements, and the comprehensive group of "chemicals, dyes, drugs, and medicines." As above stated, there have been some increases in our imports from the United States of iron and steel, machinery, and copper, and leather, may also be added to the list. But here again the increases have been comparatively small in amount, and there has been nothing in the fact of such increases to indicate displacement of British trade at home.

(vii.) Exports of Manufactures from the United Kingdom.

Before turning from this branch of the subject it will be interesting to see how matters stand with regard to our own exports of manufactured goods. Table F. in the Appendix supplies the materials for determining our position in this respect. The table has been compiled from the December issue of the "Monthly Accounts of Trade and Navigation" for each year since 1883, the classification of imports and exports into manufactured goods, raw materials, &c., adopted in those Accounts only having been commenced in that year. It will be seen from that table that, taking the two years 1883 and 1884, the only years of the period 1880–84 (the period we have hitherto been concerned with in our comparisons) for which figures are available, the average value of our exports of manufactured goods was 212 million £, while the average of the period 1896–1900 (excluding ships, in order to make the figures comparative) was 210 million £, the amounts being practically identical. In the interval there had been some considerable fluctuations, the lowest point touched having been 185 million £ in 1894 and the highest 230 million £ in 1890. It may be added that the figure for last year (1901), excluding ships as before, was 222 million £, a sum slightly less than that for 1900, although larger than in any other year since the record year in regard to the value of our exports of manufactured goods—1890. A comparison of the items given in the table shows that comparing 1896–1900 with 1883–84, as before, there was a decrease of about 11 million £ under the head of yarns and textile fabrics, a decrease which was nearly equalized by increases under the heads of machinery and miscellaneous manufactured articles—the averages for metals and metal manufactures, apparel and articles of personal use, and chemicals and chemical and medicinal preparations remaining virtually unchanged. The fall in the case of yarns and textile fabrics was almost entirely due to a decline in the value of the raw materials previously imported contained in the goods exported, and generally it may be said that the factor of reduced price of raw materials has influenced the non-expansion of the value of our exports of manufactured goods as between the periods compared.* Nevertheless, the fact of large expansion in the cases of Germany and the United States, taken in conjunction with a stationary condition of affairs as regards the United Kingdom, is not so satisfactory as could be wished, even allowing for the circumstances in regard to population and coal and iron production

* This will be seen on reference to the particulars relating to the average prices at which goods have been exported given in the issues of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom."

already adverted to and for the special effect upon the figures of our export trade for recent years of the war in South Africa and the famine and epidemic visitations in India. What is satisfactory, however, is that while we hear of industrial distress in Germany and other Continental countries, nothing of the sort exists here. Pauperism is not increasing, and the proportion of skilled workmen unemployed is comparatively small.

(viii.) Imports of Manufactures into United Kingdom.

At the same time it is evident from Tables D. and E. in the Appendix (which have also been compiled from the "Monthly Accounts of Trade and Navigation") that the import of articles called manufactured into the United Kingdom in the same period has enormously increased, viz., from 53 million £ in 1883–84 to 88 million £ in 1896–1900. Moreover, the increase in this case has been virtually continuous throughout the whole period. The bulk of this increase is under the heads of leather, machinery, and silk and woollen goods, but there have also been increases of less magnitude under the heads of cotton manufactures, unenumerated glass wares (including bottles), and iron and steel manufactures. As to these articles it may be observed, first, that leather is really a raw material; second, that, as we have already seen, our exports of machinery have tended to increase and not to diminish in the period under review; and, third, that as regards our woollen industry, with which imported woollens might compete, the United Kingdom still more than holds its own, exporting as it does at least 5 million £ worth per annum more than it imports, even after allowing for the reduction of at least 2 million £ per annum, caused by the operation of the latest United States Tariff Act. The tables, moreover, are subject to the observation that so-called manufactures, even of an advanced kind,* are frequently the raw materials of other industries. Still the figures undoubtedly afford an indication of an immense advance of manufacturing abroad, though they by no means justify the inference that our home manufacturing is being displaced.

On the whole, the conclusion from this part of the investigation is that in spite of the strides made by Germany and the United States in recent years we still preponderate greatly as a country manufacturing for export. Both Germany and the United States have largely developed in capacity to manufacture, not only for their home markets but for export also, and even France has made some gains. Our exports, however, consist more largely of manufactured goods in proportion to our whole exports than do those of France and the United States, but we are run very close by Germany in this respect. Nevertheless, measuring per head of the population we are, as we have already seen, far ahead of Germany or any other of our competitors.

(ix.) Trade with Neutral Markets.

(*a.*) *Imports into Neutral Markets from United Kingdom, France, Germany, and United States.*

Turning now to that portion of our inquiry relating to neutral markets, I have first to refer to the tables in Section A. of the Appendix. These tables are designed to compare the progress of the Foreign trade of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States respectively, as regards imports into the various countries with which their trade is carried on, *according to the statistics of those countries.* The object of this method of proceeding is to obtain a comparison on the same basis throughout, and to avoid discrepancies that might arise from different classifications and definitions in the returns of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States themselves.

* Such, for instance, as tin plates, boiler-plates, sheet metal generally, wire of all sorts, textiles, alkali, nail rods, paper for printing, unwrought steel, chemical dyes, bleaching materials, watch and clock fittings, &c.

The effect of these tables is indicated generally in the statement below.

STATEMENT showing the average annual amount of the Imports of the undermentioned Countries in 1893–95 and 1898–1900, and the Proportion of their Imports from the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and the United States respectively.*

	Total Imports (Millions Sterling).		Proportion from							
			United Kingdom.		Germany.		France.		United States.	
	Average for 1893–95.	Average for 1898–1900.	In 1893–95.	In 1898–1900.	In 1893–95.	In 1898–1900.	In 1893–95.	In 1898–1900.	In 1893–95.	In 1898–1900.
	£	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Russia in Europe	44	58	27	22	28	39	6	5	9	8
Norway	11	17	28	29	27	28	2	2	5	6
Sweden	19	28	27	31	34	35	2	2	3	2
Denmark	18½	27	21	21	34	29	2	2	5	15
Belgium	63	87	12	14	12	13	18	17	8	13
Portugal	9	12	28	32	12	14	10	9	19	15
Switzerland	35	49	5	5	28	28	16	24	4	5
Spain	31½	37	20	23	3	7	26	15	11	12
Italy	48	62	20	20	12	12	16	10	9	12
Austria-Hungary	57	69	10	9	37	36	3	3	4	8
Greece	4	6	28	24	4	7	7	8	3	3
Roumania	17	14	21	19	28	28	8	7	0·3	0·5
Bulgaria	3	2	21	21	13	13	4	6	0·2	0·5
Egypt	9	13	34	38	2	3	11	9	0·5	2
Argentine Republic	19	23	37	36	12	12	11	10	9	12
Uruguay	5	5	32	27	11	11	10	9	7	8
Chile	16	8	44	37	27	27	9	6	6	9
Mexico	7	10	17	18	8	11	14	12	52	49
China	29	36	18	17	†	†	†	†	4	8
Japan	13	26	33	21	7	8	4	2	8	15
British India	86	90	72	64	2·0	2·2	1·3	1·4	1·8	1·5
Straits Settlements	21	28	14	11	1·5	2·1	0·7	0·5	0·8	0·5
Ceylon	4	7	25	28	0·5	1·9	0·3	0·6	—	0·3
Mauritius	3	3	20	24	0·8	0·4	11·2	0·7	2·1	2·5
Australasia	51	74	41	38	1·7	3·2	0·3	0·3	3·1	6·9
Natal	2	6	72	67	2·2	3·1	0·1	8·9	4·8	9·0
Cape of Good Hope	14	19	81	68	3·5	3·7	0·2	0·4	4·5	10·9
British North America	26	33	35	25	3·9	4·4	2·2	2·5	45·9	59·3
British West Indies	7	7	44	40	0·9	1·0	1·7	1·3	30·7	34·8
British Guiana	2	1	54	53	—	0·1	0·9	0·5	25·8	28·3

From this table it is clear that the greater proportion of the trade in non-European countries, and in British possessions everywhere (except British North America), is carried on with the United Kingdom. At the same time this statement of fact requires to be considered in connection with the further fact, that our proportion of the trade of some of the countries in question, and indeed, though to a less extent, of the trade of some of our colonies also, has slightly diminished, comparing the periods 1893–95 and 1898–1900. We have lost ground, *proportionately*, in Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, and China, though the percentage loss is in each case small, and in each of these countries the United States have gained ground. In the Japanese trade we have lost more heavily, our share of Japan's imports having declined from 33 to 21 per cent., while

* Holland is omitted from this table, though included in the tables annexed. The foreign trade of Holland is apparently very much of a transit or *quasi*-transit character, and for this reason the figures are not sufficiently comparable with those for the countries included in this table. It should also be remarked that, as far as regards exports, Dutch colonial produce is included under the head of domestic produce in Holland. The figures are retained *quantum valeant* in the tables in the Appendix.

† Not distinguished.

the United States' share has increased from 8 to 15 per cent., the value of the whole Japanese import trade being now about 26 million £ per annum. In the case of our colonies also, though we still retain the lion's share, Germany has made some trifling gains, while the United States have increased their share of the Australian and South African trades apparently at our expense. The same has to be said with regard to the United States and British shares of the trade of British North America, the British West Indies, and British Guiana. As regards European countries, Germany is, of course, considerably ahead of us in respect of the trade of neighbouring countries like Russia, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, and Switzerland. She is also ahead of us in respect of Roumanian trade, and runs us close in respect of trade with Sweden and Norway. On the other hand, we are ahead of Germany in the trade of Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece, and Bulgaria, though the Portuguese, Greek, and Bulgarian trades are comparatively small in amount. A comparison of the figures contained in the above table will show that in respect of proportionate shares of the trade of each country, matters remain pretty much as they were in 1893–95, so far as the relative position of the United Kingdom and Germany are concerned, the only change of importance being in regard to Russian trade, in which our share has declined from 27 to 22 per cent., while the German share has advanced from 28 to 39 per cent. But such a comparison will also show that the United States have been gaining ground generally, though not to any large extent, so far as can be judged, at our expense, or at the expense of Germany. She has gained 5 per cent. in the Belgian trade, 4 per cent. in the Austro-Hungarian trade, and 3 per cent. in the Italian trade, besides 10 per cent. in the Danish trade. On the whole, however, it is manifest from the table, and the tables in the Appendix, that we still retain the preponderating position.

(*b*). *Imports into France, Germany, and United States from all Countries, from United Kingdom, and from one another.*

The following table gives particulars as to the imports into France, Germany, and the United States themselves :—

Imports into France.

	Average of 1893–95.		Average of 1898–1900.	
	Millions.	Proportion of Total.	Millions.	Proportion of Total.
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
From all countries	152	—	183	—
From the United Kingdom	19	13	24	13
„ Germany	12	8	15	8
„ United States	12	8	21	11

Imports into Germany.

From all countries	201	—	272	—
From the United Kingdom	27	13	33	12
„ France	11	6	15	5
„ United States	23	11	46	17

Imports into the United States.

From all countries	156	—	150	—
From the United Kingdom	31	20	27	18
„ Germany	17	11	17	12
„ France	13	8	13	9

This table is much to the same effect as the preceding one, showing as it does that, with one exception, the United Kingdom bulks larger than either of its competitors in the import trade of each country. It also shows, as does the preceding one, that the United States have been gaining ground in the European trade, and that it is not only to the United Kingdom that its exports have been expanding of late years. The exception just referred to, relates to the German import trade, in which, as will be seen, our share has slightly declined (by 1 per cent.) as between 1893–95 and 1898–1900, while that of the United States has increased by 6 per cent., with the result that the United States has now 17 per cent. of the German import trade, as against our 12 per cent. Of course the increased exports from the United States here, as elsewhere, are mainly made up of food-stuffs, but manufactured and partly manufactured goods have also counted for something. In the French trade the United States have increased their share by 3 per cent., while the United Kingdom and Germany simply hold their own. As to the import trade of the United States themselves, we have lost 2 per cent., while Germany and France have each gained 1 per cent., but small gains and losses like these are well within the range of mere ordinary fluctuations.

(*c.*) *Proportion of Imports into Neutral Markets from United Kingdom.*

The foregoing comparisons are interesting, but it is perhaps of special importance that we should examine the question of the increase or decrease of our trade in neutral markets as compared with the trade of our competitors over a longer period than that already dealt with. As regards our own trade we get a useful comparison in the following table, which is condensed from the tables in Section A. of the Appendix, and corresponding tables for 1884–85, 1890–92, and 1893–95 contained in former returns and reports :—

PROPORTION of Imports from the United Kingdom to Total Imports into the following Groups of Countries, in 1884–85, 1890–92, 1893–95, and 1898–1900.

Groups of Countries.	Proportion of Imports from the United Kingdom.				Total Value of Imports from all Countries.			
	Average of 1884–85.	Average of 1890–92.	Average of 1893–95.	Average of 1898–1900.	Average of 1884–85.	Average of 1890–92.	Average of 1893–95.	Average of 1898–1900.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Mln. £.	Mln. £.	Mln. £.	Mln. £.
Europe* - -	18	17	16	15	701	806	777	1,011
Egypt - -	39	37	34	38	9	9	9	13
United States, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Chile.	26	25	24	21	164	210	196	186
China - -	25	21	18	17	22	32	29	36
Japan - -	45	34	33	21	6	11	13	26
British Possessions	54	51	52	45	194	226	216	268

NOTE.—This table takes no account of the imports of British goods into China or Japan from Hong Kong or the Straits Settlements.

* Excluding Austria-Hungary, in order that the figures may be comparative throughout. See Note (*l*), p. 31.

From this it unquestionably appears that the proportion of the business done by the United Kingdom has during the period under review diminished, the total volume of business, however, having very largely increased. The principal diminution in proportion is in the trade with Japan, and on analysis I have found that this diminution is largely due to the great increase which has taken place in the Japanese imports of rice, raw cotton, and sugar in recent years. To this extent the diminution in the proportion of our share of the trade with Japan is apparently of no great importance to our manufacturers.

(d.) Proportion of Imports into Neutral Markets from France and United Kingdom compared.

In the following tables I have endeavoured to show comparative results for France, Germany, and the United States in a similar form to those given above for the United Kingdom :—

PROPORTION of Imports from France to the Total Imports in the following Groups of Countries, compared with the Proportion of the Imports from the United Kingdom; and Total Imports of such Countries in 1884–85, 1890–92, 1893–95, and 1898–1900.

PROPORTION of Imports from France.

——	Average of 1884–85.	Average of 1890–92.	Average of 1893–95.	Average of 1898–1900.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
*European countries, excluding France and United Kingdom	11	10	8	7
Egypt	11	10	11	9
American countries: United States, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Chile	12	10	9	9
China	†	†	†	†
Japan	5	5	4	2
British Possessions	1·2	1·2	1·1	1·2

PROPORTION of Imports from United Kingdom.

——	Average of 1884–85.	Average of 1890–92.	Average of 1893–95.	Average of 1898–1900.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
*European countries, excluding France and United Kingdom	19	18	17	16
Egypt	39	37	34	38
American countries: United States, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Chile	26	25	24	21
China	25	21	18	17
Japan	45	34	33	21
British Possessions	54	51	52	45

AMOUNT of Imports from all Countries.

——	Average of 1884–85.	Average of 1890–92.	Average of 1893–95.	Average of 1898–1900.
	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.
*European countries, excluding France and United Kingdom	532	628	625	628
Egypt	9	9	9	13
American countries: United States, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Chile	164	210	196	186
China	22	32	29	36
Japan	6	11	13	26
British Possessions	194	226	216	268

* Excluding Austria-Hungary. *See* note (*l*), page 31.
† Not distinguished.

(*e.*) *Proportion of Imports into Neutral Markets from Germany and United Kingdom compared.*

PROPORTION of Imports from Germany to the Total Imports in the following Groups of Countries, compared with the proportion of the Imports from the United Kingdom; and Total Imports of such Countries in 1884–85, 1890–92, 1893–95, and 1898–1900.

PROPORTION of Imports from GERMANY.

—	Average of 1884–85.	Average of 1890–92.	Average of 1893–95.	Average of 1898–1900.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
*European countries, excluding Germany and United Kingdom	18	16	16	18
Egypt	0·4	2	2	3
American countries: United States, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Chile	11	12	12	12
China	†	†	†	†
Japan	7	8	7	8
British Possessions	0·8	2·4	2·1	2·8

PROPORTION of Imports from UNITED KINGDOM.

—	Average of 1884–85.	Average of 1890–92.	Average of 1893–95.	Average of 1898–1900.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
*European countries, excluding Germany and United Kingdom	19	18	17	17
Egypt	39	37	34	38
American countries: United States, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Chile	26	25	24	21
China	25	21	18	17
Japan	45	34	33	21
British Possessions	54	51	52	45

AMOUNT of Imports from all Countries.

—	Average of 1884–85.	Average of 1890–92.	Average of 1893–95.	Average of 1898–1900.
	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.
*European countries, excluding Germany and United Kingdom	546	600	576	739
Egypt	9	9	9	13
American countries: United States, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Chile	164	210	196	186
China	22	32	29	36
Japan	6	11	13	26
British Possessions	194	226	216	268

* Excluding Austria-Hungary. *See* Note (*l*), p. 31.
† Not distinguished.

(f.) *Proportion of Imports into Neutral Markets from United States and United Kingdom compared.*

PROPORTION of Imports from the United States to the Total Imports in the following Groups of Countries, compared with the proportion of the Imports from the United Kingdom; and Total Imports of such Countries in 1884–85, 1890–92, 1893–95, and 1898–1900.

PROPORTION of Imports from United States.

	Average of 1884–85.	Average of 1890–92.	Average of 1893–95.	Average of 1898–1900.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
*European countries, excluding United Kingdom	6	9	9	13
Egypt	1	0·4	0·5	2
American countries: Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Chile (excluding United States)	8	7	8	11
China	3	4	4	8
Japan	9	9	8	15
British Possessions	8·6	8·1	8·5	11·8

PROPORTION of Imports from United Kingdom.

	Average of 1884–85.	Average of 1890–92.	Average of 1893–95.	Average of 1898–1900.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
*European countries, excluding United Kingdom	18	17	16	15
Egypt	39	37	34	38
American countries: Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Chile (excluding United States)	35	40	39	35
China	25	21	18	17
Japan	45	34	33	21
British Possessions	54	51	52	45

AMOUNT of Imports from all Countries.

	Average of 1884–85.	Average of 1890–92.	Average of 1893–95.	Average of 1898–1900.
	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.
*European countries, excluding United Kingdom	701	806	777	1,011
Egypt	9	9	9	13
American countries: Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Chile (excluding United States)	33	39	40	36
China	22	32	29	36
Japan	6	11	13	26
British Possessions	194	226	216	268

* Excluding Austria-Hungary. See note (*l*), page 31.

(g.) *Gains and Losses in Trade with Neutral Markets.*

The figures indicate a slight advance in the proportion of the imports of non-European countries from Germany in comparison with the proportion of the imports of those countries from the United Kingdom. The chief German gains between 1884–85 and 1898–1900 have been 1 per cent. in the American countries, 2 per cent. in British Possessions, and about 2½ per cent. in Egypt. Our proportion of the import trade of these countries has decreased, but, owing to the large increase in the trade itself, the decrease in proportion has been accompanied by increase in absolute amounts in all cases except that of the American countries. Our proportion, also, remains immensely superior to that of Germany in each instance. As regards the preponderating item in the statement, however, *viz.*, the import trade of European countries, Germany appears to have held its own while the United Kingdom has lost ground to the extent of 2 per cent. The result is that Germany has now a lead of 1 per cent. in the European import trade. The total amount of this trade on the average of 1898–1900 was 739 million £.

France shows a distinct, although a small, decline in the proportion of its contribution to the import trade of nearly all the countries mentioned. The only exception is in the case of British Possessions, and here the proportion of the French share of the trade is very small and remains stationary.

With regard to the United States it will be seen that the proportions have changed materially; that, speaking generally, the changes have occurred entirely within the most recent period; and that in all instances the changes have been in the direction of increase. The United States gains between 1884-85 and 1898–1900 have been 7 per cent. in European countries 1 per cent. in Egypt, 3 per cent. in the three American countries for which particulars are given, 5 per cent. in China, 6 per cent. in Japan, and 3 per cent. in British Possessions. As already seen, our own proportion of the import trade of all these countries (except the American, where we just hold our own) has diminished. It has to be remembered, however, that the exports of the United States consist mainly of breadstuffs, live and dead meat, and raw cotton, which of themselves accounted in 1899–1900 for 47 per cent. of the entire export trade of the States, a further 11 per cent. being accounted for by such articles as petroleum, tobacco, and timber. Moreover, beyond these articles it is manifest that the United States must possess natural advantages not possessed by ourselves or any other of our competitors in the production of cotton-seed oil, oilcake, and leather, which accounted for a still further 4 per cent. of the United States export trade in 1899–1900. As before pointed out, however, the growth of the export trade in so-called manufactured and partly manufactured goods from the States during recent years has been remarkable, and such goods have undoubtedly contributed to swell the United States export trade in almost every direction, and must consequently have influenced the growth of their proportionate share of the trade of the various countries. The natural conclusion from the figures, however, is that while the United States must continue to be in the main an agricultural country, exporting mainly agricultural products, for a very long time to come, she is becoming more and more a manufacturing country also, and more and more a dangerous competitor in the world's markets. A few years ago, when the previous Memorandum was prepared, it appeared that at that time we had only one country to consider as being in any way a serious industrial and trading adversary; now we have two, and it would seem as though the United States, in the course of time, with the natural advantages and rapidly increasing population she possesses, would be likely to become a still more dangerous commercial adversary than Germany herself.

Turning now from the proportions to the *amounts* of the trade we get the following summary table:—

INCREASE or Decrease between 1884–85 and 1898–1900 in the Amounts imported from the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and the United States respectively, by the various Groups of Countries, as above. (In thousands of £).

—	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) between 1884–85 and 1898–1900 in Imports from—					
	United Kingdom and Germany compared.*		United Kingdom and France compared.†		United Kingdom and United States compared.‡	
	United Kingdom.	Germany.	United Kingdom.	France.	United Kingdom.	United States.
	Thousand £.	Thousand £.	Thousand £.	Thousand £.	Thousand £.	Thousand £.
Imports into—						
European Countries‖ -	(+) 19,995	(+) 33,466	(+) 28,144	(+) 3,927	(+) 28,682	(+) 88,346
Egypt - - -	(+) 1,322	(+) 356	(+) 1,323	(+) 186	(+) 1,322	(+) 183
American Countries (as above) - - -	(−) 3,774	(+) 5,514	(−) 3,774	(−) 2,720	(+) 844	(+) 1,319
China - - -	(+) 510	§	(+) 510	§	(+) 510	(+) 2,033
Japan - - -	(+) 3,010	(+) 1,796	(+) 3,010	(+) 350	(+) 3,010	(+) 3,538
British Possessions (chiefly India, Australasia, and British North America) -	(+) 14,726	(+) 6,003	(+) 14,726	(+) 881	(+) 14,726	(+) 14,958
Totals - -	(+) 35,789	(+) 47,135	(+) 43,938	(+) 2,624	(+) 49,094	(+) 110,377

* Omitting the trade of Germany and the United Kingdom.
† Ditto, ditto, of France and the United Kingdom.
‡ Ditto, ditto, of the United States and the United Kingdom.
§ Not distinguished.
‖ Excluding Austria-Hungary. *See* note (*l*), p. 31.

I have to mention in quoting these figures, however, that the conversions from currency into sterling have, except in the cases of Japan and China, been made at nominal rates, a fact which affects the amounts for the silver-using countries considerably. This is especially the case in regard to India, but as the conversions for each country have been made on the same basis throughout, this qualification does not affect the percentage proportions which have been compared above.

Taking the amounts in the table as they stand the effect is to show that the United Kingdom increased its exports to the countries named between 1884–85 and 1898–1900 by £11,346,000 less than Germany, by £41,314,000 more than France, and by £61,283,000 less than the United States. But the great increase in the United States exports has been to European countries, and has been mainly of agricultural and food products and only to a small extent of products which compete with the export trade of the United Kingdom. The German increase, as we have seen, has also been almost wholly due to trade with adjoining European countries, but here the nature of the trade differs considerably from that of the United States trade. If, moreover, allowance be made for the effect upon the amounts stated in the table of the rate adopted for the conversion of the values of the import trade of India, the figures, as regards the comparison between the United Kingdom and Germany, will present a somewhat different aspect, as Germany will then appear to have gained very much more on the whole than the United Kingdom, the nominal gain of just over 11 million £ being turned into a real gain of 30 million £. In any case, however, the figures in the table show that we have not stood still. They show that we have progressed, although Germany and the United States have progressed more rapidly, but they do not show any displacement of the export trade of the United Kingdom in the period in question by any one of our three principal competitors.

The tables in the Appendix also give details respecting the exports from particular countries named to the United Kingdom as compared with their exports to France, Germany, and the United States respectively. Imports and exports are, of course, necessarily inter-connected. But in this Memorandum I am chiefly concerned with our export trade and the export trade of our competitors, and it may be sufficient to say that there is nothing in the figures of the exports from the rest of the world to France, Germany, and the United States respectively to call for special observation.

Reference may now be made to Table C, which compares in detail the imports into the United States from the United Kingdom and from France and Germany. Its object is to show the differing character of those imports. The United States is one of the most important neutral markets for European exporters, and it is interesting to note that there are groups of articles in its import trade in which one exporting nation or the other has a predominance, and that competition is not general throughout. On comparing the figures in detail with those given in former reports, it is evident that, although one of the special and most considerable of the gains of Germany in recent years as an exporter to the United States has been in regard to sugar (which the United Kingdom does not produce), her other gains have been important and that they are deserving of attention.

(x.) Principal Imports into United Kingdom from Germany.

Before summing up the conclusions to which the facts referred to in the foregoing pages seem to lead, I may, perhaps, call attention to Table G in the Appendix, which gives some details with regard to our "direct" imports from Germany. These details are interesting as bearing upon the question of the extent of the advance which Germany is alleged to have made in our home market in recent years. The table will be seen to bear out the observation previously made that there has been some decrease in our imports of agricultural produce from Germany, balanced by slight increases in cotton, woollen, and glass manufactures, and a heavy increase in sugar, the latter being the preponderating item in the whole statement. It also shows that there has been some increase in musical instruments and toys. The effect of the table, as it stands, is to show an average increase, as between 1880–84 and 1896–1900, amounting to £3,702,000, which is at the rate of nearly 15 per cent. But there are two facts which qualify this statement of increase materially. The first is that the figures for the earlier period include about £1,558,000 for the value of live animals (for food) imported, and the importation of live animals from German ports has been prohibited for some years in consequence of orders of the Board of Agriculture. The other is that an increase of no less than £3,349,000 is shown to have occurred in the value of our imports of sugar from Germany, and the case of sugar is, by reason of the German sugar bounties (which it is foreign to my present purpose to discuss), altogether exceptional. Further, the increase in the value of our imports of sugar from Germany would have been very much greater than recorded had it not been for a heavy reduction of price. If the two facts referred to be allowed for, by omitting the value of live animals from the total in 1880–84 and excluding sugar from the account altogether, it will be found that instead of an increase of £3,702,000 in the value of our "direct" imports from Germany there will be an apparent increase of about £1,911,000 only.

Looking at the details given in the table, the observation which at once occurs to me is that, although in several items there is a distinct advance in our imports from Germany, yet the whole amount of the trade, in some of the articles, is insignificant in comparison with our own home and export trades in those articles. As to cotton and woollen manufactures, we only took from Germany £678,000 worth of the former and £1,048,000 worth of the latter, on an average, in 1896–1900, while we exported in all over £58,000,000 worth of cottons, and £15,700,000 worth of woollen goods. Similarly with iron and steel manufactures (including machinery and cycles), of which we imported on an average in 1896–1900 £891,000 worth from Germany (included in "Other Articles, Unenumerated," in the table in the Appendix) but exported of our own manufacture £49,000,000 worth. The only other items in which important increases are noticeable in our "direct" imports from Germany are the following:—

Articles.	Total Value of Imports from Germany. (Average of 1896–1900.)	Increase over 1880–84.
	£	£
Caoutchouc manufactures	328,000	236,000
China and earthenware	301,000	198,000
Eggs	874,000	349,000
Glass manufactures	603,000	303,000
Musical instruments	683,000	435,000
Oilseed cake	384,000	371,000
Paper and pasteboard	544,000	180,000
Toys	617,000	451,000

Of caoutchouc manufactures we exported of our own produce, in 1896–1900 an annual average of £1,327,000 worth; of china and earthenware, £1,954,000 worth; and of paper and pasteboard, £1,532,000 worth. In effect, therefore, the classes of manufactured goods in which the competition of German goods would appear to be of most consequence in our home market are glasswares, musical instruments, paper, oilseed-cake, and toys. The list is not an extensive one, nor does it include any articles of first-class importance. The table in the Appendix is, however, deserving of careful study.

In continuation of the foregoing observations I may state that I have had the returns of our imports from Holland examined, in order to see what light they throw upon the somewhat obscure point of the increase or decrease of the imports from Germany which reach us through Dutch ports. The table at page 15 enables comparison to be made in regard to the increase of our imports from Germany and Holland taken together; but while it is evident that the returns relating to imports from Germany alone do not tell us the whole story of the progress of our trade with that country, the combination of the returns for Germany and Holland would involve the introduction of an element foreign to the purposes of this Memorandum, *viz.*, the increase of the trade fairly ascribable to Holland itself. It is impossible, therefore, in the nature of things to make up anything like an exact account of the real, as distinguished from the apparent, progress of our imports from Germany. There are certain descriptions of goods, however, which appear in the returns as imports from Holland which it is matter of common knowledge that that country does not produce in any considerable quantity for export, and which it is only reasonable to suppose are really of German (perhaps even of Austrian, Swiss, or, in some cases, of Belgian) production. The particulars as to the average annual values of some of the more important of these articles which we received from Holland in 1880–84 and 1896–1900 are given below:—

Description of Articles.	Average Annual Value of Imports in 1880–84.	Average Annual Value of Imports in 1896–1900.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Chemical manufactures	251,236	348,380	97,144	—
Cotton manufactures	834,340	1,086,476	252,136	—
Dyes obtained from coal tar	*407,897	586,505	178,608	—
Glass, window	40,158	121,351	81,193	—
„ manufactures	142,551	288,525	145,974	—
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof, including cycles and machinery.	1,243,539	1,214,673	—	28,866
Leather	255,439	300,445	45,006	—
„ gloves	237,226	641,039	403,813	—
Metals, unenumerated, wrought	79,002	144,103	65,101	—
Musical instruments	203,044	108,554	—	94,490
Painters' colours and pigments	401,186	439,918	38,732	—
Paper and pasteboard of all sorts	267,960	927,558	659,598	—
Silk manufactures	2,484,747	1,957,875	—	526,872
Toys	217,337	222,313	4,976	—
Wine	293,586	351,656	58,070	—
Woollen manufactures	1,589,793	2,659,876	1,070,083	—
Zinc, crude	201,924	384,009	182,085	—
„ manufactures	152,612	244,054	91,442	—

* Average of the three years 1882, 1883, and 1884.

In quoting these figures I wish to be distinctly understood to guard myself against conveying an impression that the whole of the increases shown are due to increased trade with Germany. But some of them, and possibly a large proportion, are due to this cause, though it is quite impossible to state definite figures in any one instance. The whole increase which the table shows to have occurred in the value of these imports from Holland is £2,724,000, and if one-half of this could be ascribed to increased trade with Germany—a pure assumption—a sum of about £1,362,000 would have to be added to the £3,702,000 stated on page 28 as being the increase in our "direct" imports from Germany. It may well be, therefore, that if this "indirect" trade could be accurately measured the increase apparent from a comparison of the figures of the "direct" trade only would be increased by at least 50 per cent. But whatever may be said in regard to the above figures, the fact of the existence of the "indirect" trade with Germany must not be left out of account.

(xi.) Conclusions.

Some of the main conclusions of this Memorandum may thus be summarised:

The increase of population in Germany and the United States has recently been greater than the increase in the United Kingdom, and those countries have rapidly developed manufacturing and industrial power. As with ourselves, so with those countries, the set of population has been to the towns: necessarily therefore there has been a more vigorous search than formerly for an outlet for the power above referred to. We are still ahead of either country in our power of manufacture for export, but beginning from a lower level, each country is travelling upwards more rapidly than we are who occupy a higher eminence. If peace is maintained both Germany and the United States are certain to increase their rate of upward movement. Their competition with us in neutral markets, and even in our home markets, will probably, unless we ourselves are active, become increasingly serious. Every year will add to their acquired capital and skill, and they will have larger and larger additions to their population to draw upon. It is necessary, therefore, more than ever, that the change of conditions should be recognised, and we can scarcely expect to maintain our past undoubted pre-eminence, at any rate without strenuous effort and careful and energetic improvement in method. The problem how best this can be done is of vital interest to all classes of the industrial and commercial community alike though the assistance which the State can give in the matter must necessarily be of a limited character.

A. E. BATEMAN.

Commercial Department,
Board of Trade,
May 1902.

APPENDIX.

TABLE A.

I.—Average Value of Imports into the under-mentioned Countries from the United Kingdom in the Years stated.

(From the Returns of the several Countries.)

Countries.	Average Value of Imports in 1898-99-1900.		Per-centage of Imports from United Kingdom.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Imports from United Kingdom between 1884-85 and 1898-99-1900.		Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Total Imports between 1884-85 and 1898-99-1900.	
	From United Kingdom.	From all Countries.		Amount.	Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.
	Thousand £	Thousand £		Thousand £		Thousand £	
Russia in Europe	12,504	57,863	22	+ *a* 1,647	+ 15·2	+ *a* 16,229	+ 39·0
Norway	4,869	16,691	29	+ *a* 2,760	+ 130·9	+ *a* 8,551	+ 105·0
*Sweden	8,708	27,685	31	+ 3,880	+ 80·3	+ 9,190	+ 49·7
Denmark	5,663	27,428	21	+ 2,418	+ 74·5	+ 12,890	+ 88·7
‡German Empire	*e* 32,680	272,155	12	+ 8,687	+ 36·2	+ 117,025	+ 75·4
‡*Holland	23,174	157,780	15	− 1,254	− 5·1	+ 65,282	+ 70·6
Belgium	§ 11,955	§ 86,943	14	+ 4,885	+ 69·1	+ 31,487	+ 56·8
France	23,606	182,516	13	+ 538	+ 2·3	+ 13,878	+ 8·2
Portugal	3,865	11,923	32	+ *c* 1,186	+ 44·3	+ *c* 4,039	+ 51·2
*Switzerland	2,263	48,601	5	+ *c* 319	+ 16·4	+ *c* 18,740	+ 62·8
*Spain	8,437	36,737	23	+ 2,788	+ 49·4	+ 5,849	+ 18·9
*Italy	12,163	61,818	20	+ *a* 305	+ 2·6	+ *a* 2,739	+ 4·6
Austria-Hungary	6,050	68,678	9	—	—	—	—
*Greece	1,351	5,690	24	+ *d* 94	+ 7·5	+ *d* 416	+ 7·9
Roumania	2,724	14,464	19	+ 523	+ 23·8	+ 3,194	+ 28·3
†Bulgaria	497	2,390	21	− *c* 94	− 15·9	+ *c* 224	+ 10·3
Total (Exclusive of Austria-Hungary.) *l*	154,459	1,010,684	15	+ 28,682	+ 22·8	+ 309,733	+ 44·2
Egypt	*b* 4,732	12,514	38	+ *a* 1,322	+ 38·8	+ *a* 3,827	+ 44·1
United States	26,876	150,218	18	− *a* 4,618	− 14·7	+ *a* 19,617	+ 15·0
‖Argentine Republic	8,091	22,518	36	+ *a* 1,455	+ 21·9	+ *a* 3,739	+ 19·9
Uruguay	1,387	5,168	27	+ *a* 12	+ 0·9	+ *a* 305	+ 6·3
*Chili	3,131	8,426	37	− 623	− 16·6	− 1,260	− 13·0
*Mexico	1,853	10,386	18	—	—	—	—
Total (Exclusive of Mexico.)	39,485	186,330	21	− 3,774	− 8·7	+ 22,401	+ 13·7
China	6,049	35,747	17	+ 510	+ 9·2	+ 13,544	+ 61·0
Japan *j*	5,589	26,455	21	+ 3,010	+ 116·7	+ 20,662	+ 356·7
British Possessions:							
*India *k*	*g* 58,062	*g* 90,225	64	+ 7,904	+ 15·8	+ 23,066	+ 34·3
*Straits Settlements	3,068	27,597	11	− 799	− 20·7	+ 9,352	+ 51·3
*Ceylon	2,029	7,366	28	+ 1,037	+ 104·5	+ 3,588	+ 95·0
*Mauritius *k*	709	2,982	24	+ 136	+ 23·7	+ 333	+ 12·6
*Australasia	28,259	73,621	38	− 3,953	− 12·3	+ 9,619	+ 15·0
*Natal	*h* 4,205	*h* 6,261	67	+ 2,934	+ 230·8	+ 4,664	+ 292·0
*Cape of Good Hope	*h* 12,557	*h* 18,523	68	+ 8,607	+ 217·9	+ 13,397	+ 261·4
*North America	*f* 8,221	*f* 33,188	25	− 1,167	− 12·4	+ 9,681	+ 41·2
*West Indies	2,630	6,512	40	+ 212	+ 8·8	+ 237	+ 3·8
*British Guiana	*g* 727	*g* 1,361	53	− 185	− 20·3	− 372	− 21·5
Total	120,467	267,636	45	+ 14,726	+ 13·9	+ 73,565	+ 37·9

* Including Bullion and Specie. † Including Bullion.

‡ Including the value of Ships, and also the "Veredelungsverkehr" for home account.

§ Including the value of Diamonds (in the rough) imported. ‖ Including Silver Bullion.

a Calculated on the average of 1884-85-86. *b* Includes British Possessions in the Mediterranean.

c Calculated on the average of 1885-86. *d* Calculated on the figures for 1887. *e* Includes Gibraltar and Malta.

f Average of years ended 30th June. *g* Average of years ended 31st March following those stated above.

h *Includes* value of goods imported for transit overland into the interior. *j* Including Formosa.

k The value of Imports into India and Mauritius is given in tens of thousands of rupees.

l The countries of origin of imports and of destination of exports were not distinguished in the Austro-Hungarian Trade Accounts previous to 1891.

NOTE.—The figures for Russia, Greece, Roumania, Japan, and the West Indies represent the averages of 1898 and 1899 only

TABLE A.—*continued.*

II.—Average Value of Imports into the under-mentioned Countries from the German Empire in the Years stated.

(From the Returns of the several Countries.)

Countries.	Average Value of Imports in 1898–99–1900. From German Empire.	Average Value of Imports in 1898–99–1900. From all Countries.	Per-centage of Imports from German Empire.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Imports from German Empire between 1884–85 and 1898–99–1900. Amount.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Imports from German Empire between 1884–85 and 1898–99–1900. Per Cent.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Total Imports between 1884–85 and 1898–99–1900. Amount.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Total Imports between 1884–85 and 1898–99–1900. Per Cent.
	Thousand £	Thousand £		Thousand £		Thousand £	
Russia in Europe	22,720	57,863	39	+ *b* 7,556	+ 49·8	+ *b* 16,229	+ 39·0
Norway	4,721	16,691	28	+ *b* 2,397	+ 103·1	+ *b* 3,551	+ 105·0
*Sweden	9,816	27,685	35	+ 4,545	+ 86·2	+ 9,190	+ 49·7
Denmark	7,991	27,428	29	+ 2,654	+ 49·7	+ 12,890	+ 88·7
*Holland	29,630	157,780	19	+ 4,636	+ 18·6	+ 65,282	+ 70·6
Belgium	11,395	§86,943	13	+ 4,158	+ 57·5	+ 31,487	+ 56·8
France	14,947	182,516	8	− 873	− 5·5	+ 13,878	+ 8·2
Portugal	1,688	11,923	14	+ *c* 737	+ 77·5	+ *c* 4,039	+ 51·2
*Switzerland	18,580	48,601	28	+ *c* 3,371	+ 33·0	+ *c* 18,740	+ 62·8
*Spain	2,484	36,737	7	− 1,185	− 32·3	+ 5,849	+ 18·9
*Italy	7,418	61,818	12	+ *b* 2,612	+ 54·3	+ *b* 2,739	+ 4·6
Austria-Hungary	24,983	68,678	36	—	—	—	—
*Greece	421	5,690	7	+ *d* 292	+ 226·4	+ *d* 416	+ 7·9
Roumania	4,033	14,464	28	+ 2,336	+ 137·7	+ 3,194	+ 28·3
†Bulgaria	314	2,390	13	+ *c* 230	+ 273·8	+ *c* 224	+ 10·3
Total (Exclusive of Austria-Hungary.) *j*	131,158	738,529	18	+ 33,466	+ 34·3	+ 192,708	+ 35·3
Egypt	394	12,514	3	+ *b* 356	+ 936·8	+ *b* 3,827	+ 44·1
United States	17,451	150,218	12	+ *b* 3,742	+ 27·3	+ *b* 19,617	+ 15·0
‡Argentine Republic	2,812	22,518	12	+ *b* 1,200	+ 74·4	+ *b* 3,739	+ 19·9
Uruguay	587	5,168	11	+ *b* 120	+ 25·7	+ *b* 305	+ 6·3
*Chili	2,262	8,426	27	+ 452	+ 25·0	− 1,260	− 13·0
*Mexico	1,142	10,386	11	—	—	—	—
Total (Exclusive of Mexico.)	23,112	186,330	12	+ 5,514	+ 31·3	+ 22,401	+ 13·7
China	*a* —	35,747	—	—	—	+ 13,544	+ 61·0
Japan *k*	2,211	26,455	8	+ 1,796	+ 432·8	+ 20,662	+ 356·7
British Possessions :							
*India *h*	*f* 2,006	*f* 90,225	2·2	+ 1,899	+ 1,774·8	+ 23,066	+ 34·3
*Straits Settlements	580	27,597	2·1	+ 350	+ 152·2	+ 9,352	+ 51·3
*Ceylon	141	7,366	1·9	+ 140	+ 14,000·0	+ 3,588	+ 95·0
*Mauritius *h*	13	2,982	0·4	− 60	− 82·2	+ 333	+ 12·6
*Australasia	2,377	73,621	3·2	+ 1,790	+ 304·9	+ 9,619	+ 15·0
*Natal	*g* 196	*g* 6,261	3·1	+ 173	+ 752·2	+ 4,664	+ 292·0
*Cape of Good Hope	*g* 682	*g* 18,523	3·7	+ 635	+ 1,351·1	+ 13,397	+ 261·4
*North America	*e* 1,464	*e* 33,188	4·4	+ 1,040	+ 245·3	+ 9,681	+ 41·2
*West Indies	64	6,512	1·0	+ 38	+ 146·2	+ 237	+ 3·8
*British Guiana	*f* 1	*f* 1,361	0·1	− 2	− 66·7	− 372	− 21·5
Total	7,524	267,636	2·8	+ 6,003	+ 394·7	+ 73,565	+ 37·9

* Including Bullion and Specie. † Including Bullion.
‡ Including Silver Bullion. § Including Diamonds (in the rough) imported.
a Not distinguished. *b* Calculated on the average of 1884–85–86. *c* Calculated on the average of 1885–86.
d Calculated on the figures for 1887. *e* Average of years ended 30th June.
f Average of years ended 31st March following those stated above.
g *Includes* value of goods imported for transit overland into the interior.
h The value of Imports into India and Mauritius is given in tens of thousands of rupees.
j *See* note (*l*), page 31. *k* Including Formosa.

Note.—The figures for Russia, Greece, Roumania, Japan, and the West Indies represent the averages of 1898 and 1899 only.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

III.—Average Value of Imports into the under-mentioned Countries from France in the Years stated.

(From the Returns of the several Countries.)

Countries.	Average Value of Imports in 1898-99-1900. From France.	Average Value of Imports in 1898-99-1900. From all Countries.	Per-centage of Imports from France.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Imports from France between 1884-85 and 1898-99-1900. Amount.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Imports from France between 1884-85 and 1898-99-1900. Per Cent.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Total Imports between 1884-85 and 1898-99-1900. Amount.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Total Imports between 1884-85 and 1898-99-1900. Per Cent.
	Thousand £	Thousand £		Thousand £		Thousand £	
Russia in Europe	2,795	57,863	5	+ *b* 1,325	+ 90·1	+ *b* 16,229	+ 39·0
Norway	269	16,691	2	+ *b* 16	+ 6·3	+ *b* 8,551	+ 105·0
*Sweden	494	27,685	2	+ 30	+ 6·5	+ 9,190	+ 49·7
Denmark	651	27,428	2	+ 354	+ 119·2	+ 12,890	+ 88·7
‡German Empire	*c* 14,672	272,155	5	+ 3,130	+ 27·1	+ 117,025	+ 75·4
*†Holland	1,835	157,780	1	+ 371	+ 25·3	+ 65,282	+ 70·6
Belgium	14,352	‖ 86,943	17	+ 3,644	+ 34·0	+ 31,487	+ 56·8
Portugal	1,054	11,923	9	− *d* 27	− 2·5	+ *d* 4,039	+ 51·2
*Switzerland	11,760	48,601	24	+ *d* 4,413	+ 60·1	+ *d* 18,740	+ 62·8
*Spain	5,637	36,737	15	− 2,173	− 27·8	+ 5,849	+ 18·9
*Italy	5,973	61,818	10	− *b* 7,410	− 55·4	+ *b* 2,739	+ 4·6
Austria-Hungary	2,196	68,678	3	—	—	—	—
*Greece	449	5,690	8	+ *e* 33	+ 7·9	+ *e* 416	+ 7·9
Roumania	959	14,464	7	+ 197	+ 25·9	+ 3,194	+ 28·3
†Bulgaria	142	2,390	6	+ *d* 24	+ 20·3	+ *d* 224	+ 10·3
Total (Exclusive of Austria-Hungary.)*m*	61,042	828,168	7	+ 3,927	+ 6·9	+ 295,855	+ 55·6
Egypt	*f* 1,178	12,514	9	+ *b* 186	+ 18·7	+ *b* 3,827	+ 44·1
United States	13,048	150,218	9	− *b* 229	− 1·7	+ *b* 19,617	+ 15·0
§Argentine Republic	2,165	22,518	10	− *b* 1,057	− 32·8	+ *b* 3,739	+ 19·9
Uruguay	473	5,168	9	− *b* 370	− 43·9	+ *b* 305	+ 6·3
*Chili	503	8,426	6	− 1,064	− 67·9	− 1,260	− 13·0
*Mexico	1,207	10,386	12	—	—	—	—
Total (Exclusive of Mexico.)	16,189	186,330	9	− 2,720	− 14·4	+ 22,401	+ 13·7
China	*a* —	35,747	—	—	—	+ 13,544	+ 61·0
Japan *l*	647	26,455	2	+ 350	+ 117·8	+ 20,662	+ 356·7
British Possessions:							
*India *k*	*h* 1,230	*h* 90,225	1·4	+ 557	+ 82·8	+ 23,066	+ 34·3
*Straits Settlements	131	27,597	0·5	− 44	− 25·1	+ 9,352	+ 51·3
*Ceylon	42	7,366	0·6	+ 30	+ 250·0	+ 3,588	+ 95·0
*Mauritius *k*	266	2,982	8·9	− 162	− 37·9	+ 333	+ 12·6
*Australasia	528	73,621	0·7	+ 20	+ 3·9	+ 9,619	+ 15·0
*Natal	*j* 16	*j* 6,261	0·3	+ 16	—	+ 4,664	+ 292·0
*Cape of Good Hope	*j* 79	*j* 18,523	0·4	+ 79	—	+ 13,397	+ 261·4
*North America	*g* 839	*g* 33,188	2·5	+ 456	+ 119·1	+ 9,681	+ 41·2
*West Indies	86	6,512	1·3	− 59	− 40·7	+ 237	+ 3·8
*British Guiana	*h* 7	*h* 1,361	0·5	− 12	− 63·2	− 372	− 21·5
Total	3,224	267,636	1·2	+ 881	+ 37·6	+ 73,565	+ 37·9

* Including Bullion and Specie. † Including Bullion.
‡ Including the value of Ships, and also the "Veredelungsverkehr" for home account.
§ Including Silver Bullion. ‖ Including Diamonds (in the rough) imported.
a Not distinguished. *b* Calculated on the average of 1884-85-86. *c* Includes imports from Algeria and Tunis.
d Calculated on the average of 1885-86. *e* Calculated on the figures for 1887. *f* Includes imports from Algeria.
g Average of years ended 30th June. *h* Average of years ended 31st March following those stated above.
j *Includes* value of goods imported for transit overland into the interior.
k The value of Imports into India and Mauritius is given in tens of thousands of rupees.
l Including Formosa. *m* *See* note (*l*), p. 31.

Note.—The figures for Russia, Greece, Roumania, Japan, and the West Indies represent the averages of 1898 and 1899 only.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

IV.—Average Value of Imports into the under-mentioned Countries from the United States in the Years stated.

(From the Returns of the several Countries.)

Countries.	Average Value of Imports in 1898-99-1900. From United States.	Average Value of Imports in 1898-99-1900. From all Countries.	Percentage of Imports from United States.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Imports from United States between 1884-85 and 1898-99-1900. Amount.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Imports from United States between 1884-85 and 1898-99-1900. Per Cent.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Total Imports between 1884-85 and 1898-99-1900. Amount.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Total Imports between 1884-85 and 1898-99-1900. Per Cent.
	Thousand £	Thousand £		Thousand £		Thousand £	
Russia in Europe	4,803	57,863	8	+ *c* 1,636	+ 51·7	+ *c* 16,229	+ 39·0
Norway	936	16,691	6	+ *c* 570	+ 155·8	+ *c* 8,551	+ 105·0
*Sweden	556	27,685	2	+ 167	+ 42·9	+ 9,190	+ 49·7
Denmark	4,075	27,428	15	+ 3,205	+ 368·4	+ 12,890	+ 88·7
‡German Empire	46,226	272,155	17	+ 40,051	+ 648·6	+ 117,025	+ 75·4
*Holland	23,888	157,780	15	+ 18,834	+ 372·7	+ 65,282	+ 70·6
Belgium	11,331	‖ 86,943	13	+ 5,710	+ 101·6	+ 31,487	+ 56·8
France	20,801	182,516	11	+ 9,773	+ 88·6	+ 13,878	+ 8·2
Portugal	1,805	11,923	15	+ *d* 725	+ 67·1	+ *d* 4,039	+ 51·2
*Switzerland	2,560	48,601	5	+ *d* 1,778	+ 227·4	+ *d* 18,740	+ 62·8
*Spain	4,264	36,737	12	+ 647	+ 17·9	+ 5,849	+ 18·9
*Italy	*a* 7,518	61,818	12	+ *c* 5,012	+ 200·0	+ *c* 2,739	+ 4·6
Austria-Hungary	5,723	68,678	8	—	—	—	—
*Greece	176	5,690	3	+ *e* 176	—	+ *e* 416	+ 7·9
Roumania	75	14,464	0·5	+ 67	+ 837·5	+ 3,194	+ 28·3
†Bulgaria	11	2,390	0·5	− *d* 5	− 31·2	+ *d* 224	+ 10·8
Total (Exclusive of Austria-Hungary.) *l*	129,025	1,010,684	13	+ 88,346	+ 217·2	+ 309,733	+ 44·2
Egypt	*b* 292	12,514	2	+ *c* 183	+ 167·9	+ *c* 3,827	+ 44·1
§Argentine Republic	2,669	22,518	12	+ *c* 1,193	+ 80·8	+ *c* 3,739	+ 19·9
Uruguay	439	5,168	8	+ *c* 101	+ 29·9	+ *c* 305	+ 6·3
*Chili	742	8,426	9	+ 25	+ 3·5	− 1,260	− 13·0
*Mexico	5,112	10,386	49	—	—	—	—
Total (Exclusive of Mexico.)	3,850	36,112	11	+ 1,319	+ 52·1	+ 2,784	+ 8·4
China	2,809	35,747	8	+ 2,033	+ 262·0	+ 13,544	+ 61·0
Japan *k*	*a* 4,077	26,455	15	+ 3,538	+ 656·4	+ 20,662	+ 356·7
British Possessions:							
*India *j*	*g* 1,317	*g* 90,225	1·5	− 5	− 0·4	+ 23,066	+ 34·3
*Straits Settlements	136	27,597	0·5	− 71	− 34·3	+ 9,352	+ 51·3
*Ceylon	25	7,366	0·3	+ 19	+ 316·7	+ 3,588	+ 95·0
*Mauritius *j*	76	2,982	2·5	+ 69	+ 985·7	+ 333	+ 12·6
*Australasia	5,112	73,621	6·9	+ 2,753	+ 116·7	+ 9,619	+ 15·0
*Natal	*h* 562	*h* 6,261	9·0	+ 516	+ 1,121·7	+ 4,664	+ 292·0
*Cape of Good Hope	*h* 2,012	*h* 18,523	10·9	+ 1,892	+ 1,576·7	+ 13,397	+ 261·4
*North America	*f* 19,668	*f* 33,188	59·3	+ 9,070	+ 85·6	+ 9,681	+ 41·2
*West Indies	2,268	6,512	34·8	+ 664	+ 41·4	+ 237	+ 3·8
*British Guiana	*g* 385	*g* 1,361	28·3	+ 51	+ 15·3	− 372	− 21·5
Total	31,561	267,636	11·8	+ 14,958	+ 90·1	+ 73,565	+ 37·9

* Including Bullion and Specie. † Including Bullion.
‡ Including the value of Ships, and also the "Veredelungsverkehr" for home account. § Including Silver Bullion.
‖ Including Diamonds (in the rough) imported. *a* Includes Canada. *b* Imports from "America."
c Calculated on the average of 1884-85-86. *d* Calculated on the average of 1885-86.
e Calculated on the figures for 1887. *f* Average of years ended 30th June.
g Average of years ended 31st March following those stated above.
h *Includes* value of goods imported for transit overland into the interior.
j The value of Imports into India and Mauritius is given in tens of thousands of rupees.
k Including Formosa. *l* *See* note (*l*), page 31.

NOTE.—The figures for Russia, Greece, Roumania, Japan, and the West Indies represent the averages of 1898 and 1899 only.

TABLE B.

I.—Average Value of Exports from the under-mentioned Countries to the United Kingdom in the Years stated.

(From the Returns of the several Countries.)

Countries.	Average Value of Exports in 1898-99-1900. To United Kingdom.	Average Value of Exports in 1898-99-1900. To all Countries.	Per-centage of Exports to United Kingdom.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Exports to United Kingdom between 1884-85 and 1898-99-1900. Amount.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Exports to United Kingdom between 1884-85 and 1898-99-1900. Per Cent.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Total Exports between 1884-85 and 1898-99-1900. Amount.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Total Exports between 1884-85 and 1898-99-1900. Per Cent.
	Thousand £	Thousand £		Thousand £		Thousand £	
Russia in Europe	13,335	60,154	22	− *b* 1,533	− 10·3	+ *b* 10,655	+ 21·5
Norway	3,820	9,105	42	+ *b* 1,867	+ 95·6	+ *b* 3,235	+ 55·1
*Sweden	8,798	20,267	43	+ 2,302	+ 35·4	+ 6,798	+ 50·5
Denmark	12,033	20,082	60	+ 8,469	+ 237·6	+ 10,704	+ 114·1
‡German Empire	*e* 40,131	209 585	19	+ 15,960	+ 66·0	+ 57,955	+ 38·2
*Holland	29,696	133,160	22	+ 12,372	+ 71·4	+ 60,982	+ 84·5
Belgium	13,684	§ 75,456	18	+ 3,884	+ 39·6	+ 24,706	+ 48·7
France	46,499	156,964	30	+ 13,067	+ 39·1	+ 30,552	+ 24·2
Portugal	1,839	6,814	27	+ *c* 309	+ 20·2	+ *c* 1,326	+ 24·2
*Switzerland	6,618	33,760	20	+ *c* 2,549	+ 62·6	+ *c* 6,985	+ 26·1
*Spain	10,809	34,926	31	+ 4,208	+ 63·7	+ 8,582	+ 32·6
*Italy	5,593	53,670	10	+ *b* 2,465	+ 78·8	+ *b* 9,580	+ 21·7
Austria-Hungary	7,153	75,262	10	—	—	—	—
*Greece	1,098	3,640	30	− *d* 575	− 34·4	− *d* 466	− 11·3
Roumania	961	8,646	11	− 1,976	− 67·3	+ 4	+ 0·05
†Bulgaria	349	2,320	15	+ *c* 10	+ 3·0	+ *c* 414	+ 21·7
Total (Exclusive of Austria-Hungary.) *k*	195,263	828,549	24	+ 63.378	+ 48·1	+ 232,012	+ 38·9
Egypt	*a* 7,837	15,022	52	+ *b* 241	+ 3·2	+ *b* 3,180	+ 26·9
‖United States	108,879	262,846	41	+ *b* 30,923	+ 39·7	+ *b* 15,790	+ 78·7
‖Argentine Republic	4,321	31,556	14	+ *b* 2,314	+ 115·3	+ *b* 16,773	+ 113·5
Uruguay	504	6,685	8	− *b* 544	− 51·9	+ *b* 1,558	+ 30·4
*Chili	8,627	12,471	69	+ 102	+ 1·2	+ 1,114	+ 9·8
*Mexico	1,378	13,917	10	− 2,236	− 61·9	+ 4,188	+ 43·0
Total	123,709	327,475	38	+ 30,559	+ 32·8	+ 139,423	+ 74·1
China	1,700	25,697	7	− 3,926	− 69·8	+ 7,725	+ 43·0
Japan *l*	966	20,878	5	+ 402	+ 71·3	+ 14,529	+ 228·8
British Possessions:							
*India *j*	*g* 35,024	*g* 117.315	30	+ 802	+ 2·3	+ 32,313	+ 38·0
*Straits Settlements	4,444	23,283	19	+ 752	+ 20·4	+ 6,487	+ 38·6
*Ceylon	3,767	6,250	60	+ 2,182	+ 137·7	+ 3,538	+ 130·5
*Mauritius *j*	192	2,871	7	− 307	− 61·5	− 847	− 22·8
*Australasia	34,539	84,570	41	+ 8,131	+ 30·8	+ 31,256	+ 58·6
*Natal	*h* 604	*h* 1,425	42	− 105	− 14·8	+ 507	+ 55·2
*Cape of Good Hope	*h* 18,144	*h* 19,043	95	+ 12,162	+ 203·3	+ 12,415	+ 187·3
*North America	*f* 21,683	*f* 36,694	59	+ 12,473	+ 135·4	+ 16,700	+ 83·5
*West Indies	1,550	5,959	26	− 941	− 37·8	− 283	− 4·5
*British Guiana	*g* 910	*g* 1,924	47	− 626	− 40·8	− 138	− 6·7
Total	120,857	299,334	40	+ 34,523	+ 40·0	+ 101,948	+ 51·6

* Including Bullion and Specie. † Including Bullion.

‡ Including the value of Ships, and also the "Veredelungsverkehr" for home account.

§ Including the value of cut Diamonds exported. ‖ Including Silver Bullion.

a Includes British Possessions in the Mediterranean. *b* Calculated on the average of 1884-85-86.

c Calculated on the average of 1885-86. *d* Calculated on the figures for 1887. *e* Includes Gibraltar and Malta.

f Average of years ended 30th June. *g* Average of years ended 31st March following those stated above.

h Exclusive of goods exported overland in transit. The value of gold (the produce of the South African States) brought overland for shipment at ports in Natal and Cape Colony is included in the exports, but not in the imports.

j The value of Exports from India and Mauritius is given in tens of thousands of rupees.

k *See* note (*l*), page 31. *l* Including Formosa.

Note.—The figures for Russia, Greece, Roumania, Japan, and the West Indies represent the averages of 1898 and 1899 only.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

II.—Average Value of Exports from the under-mentioned Countries to the German Empire in the Years stated.

(From the Returns of the several Countries.)

Countries.	Average Value of Exports in 1898–99–1900. To German Empire.	Average Value of Exports in 1898–99–1900. To all Countries.	Per-centage of Exports to German Empire.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Exports to German Empire between 1884–85 and 1898–99–1900. Amount.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Exports to German Empire between 1884–85 and 1898–99–1900. Per Cent.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Total Exports between 1884–85 and 1898–99–1900. Amount.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Total Exports between 1884–85 and 1898–99–1900. Per Cent.
	Thousand £	Thousand £		Thousand £		Thousand £	
Russia in Europe	17,727	60,154	29	+ *b* 2,935	+ 19·8	+ *b* 10,655	+ 21·5
Norway	1,263	9,105	14	+ *b* 518	+ 69·5	+ *b* 3,235	+ 55·1
*Sweden	3,142	20,267	16	+ 2,107	+ 203·6	+ 6,798	+ 50·5
Denmark	3,534	20,082	18	+ 479	+ 15·7	+ 10,704	+ 114·1
*Holland	71,124	133,160	53	+ 37,454	+ 111·2	+ 60,982	+ 84·5
Belgium	18,178	§ 75,456	24	+ 9,158	+ 101·5	+ 24,706	+ 48·7
France	17,545	156,964	11	+ 4,979	+ 39·6	+ 30,552	+ 24·2
Portugal	481	6,814	7	+ *c* 205	+ 74·3	+ *c* 1,326	+ 24·2
*Switzerland	8,228	33,760	24	+ *c* 1,878	+ 29·6	+ *c* 6,985	+ 26·1
*Spain	1,005	34,926	3	+ 614	+ 157·0	+ 8,582	+ 32·6
*Italy	8,744	53,670	16	+ *b* 4,443	+ 103·3	+ *b* 9,580	+ 21·7
Austria-Hungary	39,446	75,262	52	—	—	—	—
*Greece	207	3,640	6	+ *d* 44	+ 27·0	− *d* 446	− 11·3
Roumania	444	8,646	5	+ 370	+ 500·0	+ 4	+ 0·05
†Bulgaria	222	2,320	10	+ *c* 198	+ 825·0	+ *c* 414	+ 21·7
Total (Exclusive of Austria-Hungary.) *k*	151,844	618,964	25	+ 65,382	+ 75·6	+ 174,057	+ 39·1
Egypt	671	15,022	4	+ *b* 669	+ 33,450·0	+ *b* 3,180	+ 26·9
United States	34,103	262,846	13	+ *b* 21,534	+ 171·8	+ *b* 115,790	+ 78·7
‡Argentine Republic	4,653	31,556	15	+ *b* 3,168	+ 213·3	+ *b* 16,773	+ 113·5
Uruguay	693	6,685	10	+ *b* 584	+ 535·8	+ *b* 1,558	+ 30·4
*Chili	1,643	12,471	13	+ 905	+ 122·6	+ 1,114	+ 9·8
*Mexico	535	13,917	4	+ 261	+ 95·3	+ 4,188	+ 43·0
Total	41,627	327,475	13	+ 26,452	+ 174·3	+ 139,423	+ 74·1
China	*a* —	25,697	—	—	—	+ 7,725	+ 43·0
Japan *l*	318	20,878	2	+ 230	+ 261·4	+ 14,529	+ 228·8
British Possessions:							
*India *j*	*f* 8,335	*f* 117,315	7·1	+ 7,846	+ 1,604·5	+ 32,313	+ 38·0
*Straits Settlements	517	23,283	2·2	+ 351	+ 211·4	+ 6,487	+ 38·6
*Ceylon	287	6,250	4·6	+ 276	+ 2,509·1	+ 3,538	+ 130·5
*Mauritius *j*	5	2,871	0·2	+ 5	—	− 847	− 22·8
*Australasia	2,159	84,570	2·6	+ 2,069	+ 2,298·9	+ 31,256	+ 58·6
*Natal	*g* 146	*g* 1,425	10·2	+ 146	—	+ 507	+ 55·2
*Cape of Good Hope	*g* 45	*g* 19,043	0·2	− 53	− 54·1	+ 12,415	+ 187·3
*North America	*e* 420	*e* 36,694	1·1	+ 370	+ 740·0	+ 16,700	+ 83·5
*West Indies	106	5,959	1·8	+ 50	+ 89·3	− 283	− 4·5
*British Guiana	—	*f* 1,924	—	—	—	− 138	− 6·7
Total	12,020	299,334	4·0	+ 11,060	+ 1,152·1	+ 101,948	+ 51·6

* Including Bullion and Specie. † Including Bullion.
‡ Including Silver Bullion. § Including the value of cut Diamonds exported.
a Not distinguished. *b* Calculated on the average of 1884–85–86. *c* Calculated on the average of 1885–86.
d Calculated on the figures for 1887. *e* Average of years ended 30th June.
f Average of years ended 31st March following those stated above.
g Exclusive of goods exported overland in transit. The value of gold (the produce of the South African States) brought overland for shipment at ports in Natal and Cape Colony is included in the exports, but not in the imports.
j The value of Exports from India and Mauritius is given in tens of thousands of rupees.
k *See* note (*l*) page 31. *l* Including Formosa.

Note.—The figures for Russia, Greece, Roumania, Japan, and the West Indies represent the averages of 1898 and 1899 only.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

III.—Average Value of Exports from the under-mentioned Countries to France in the Years stated.

(From the Returns of the several Countries.)

Countries.	Average Value of Exports in 1898-99-1900. To France.	Average Value of Exports in 1898-99-1900. To all Countries.	Per-centage of Exports to France.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Exports to France between 1884-85 and 1898-99-1900. Amount.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Exports to France between 1884-85 and 1898-99-1900. Per Cent.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Total Exports between 1884-85 and 1898-99-1900. Amount.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Total Exports between 1884-85 and 1898-99-1900. Per Cent.
	Thousand £	Thousand £		Thousand £		Thousand £	
Russia in Europe	5,873	60,154	10	+ *a* 2,620	+ 80·5	+ *a* 10,655	+ 21·5
Norway	406	9,105	4	− *a* 55	− 11·9	+ *a* 3,235	+ 55·1
*Sweden	1,612	20,267	8	+ 117	+ 7·8	+ 6,798	+ 50·5
Denmark	70	20,082	0·3	− 20	− 22·2	+ 10,704	+ 114·1
‡German Empire	*c* 11,678	209,585	6	− 1,609	− 12·1	+ 57,955	+ 38·2
*Holland	2,701	133,160	2	+ 2,120	+ 36·5	+ 60,982	+ 84·5
Belgium	14,718	§ 75,456	20	+ 41	+ 0·3	+ 24,706	+ 48·7
Portugal	202	6,814	3	− *d* 1,596	− 88·8	+ *d* 1,326	+ 24·2
*Switzerland	5,585	33,760	17	+ *d* 6	+ 0·1	+ *d* 6,985	+ 26·1
*Spain	10,526	34,926	30	− 884	− 77·5	+ 8,582	+ 32·6
*Italy	7,070	53,670	13	− *a* 11,868	− 62·7	+ *a* 9,580	+ 21·7
Austria-Hungary	2,537	75,262	3	—	—	—	—
*Greece	423	3,640	12	− *e* 476	− 52·9	− *e* 466	− 11·3
Roumania	260	8,646	3	− 321	− 55·2	+ 4	+ 0·05
†Bulgaria	227	2,320	10	− *d* 71	− 23·8	+ *d* 414	+ 21·7
Total (Exclusive of Austria-Hungary.)*m*	61,351	671,585	9	− 11,996	− 16·4	+ 201,460	+ 42·8
Egypt	*f* 1,343	15,022	9	+ *a* 321	+ 31·4	+ *a* 3,180	+ 26·9
United States	16,309	262,846	6	+ *a* 7,013	+ 75·4	+ *a* 115,790	+ 78·7
Argentine Republic	6,029	31,556	19	+ *a* 1,427	+ 31·0	+ *a* 16,773	+ 113·5
Uruguay	1,118	6,685	17	+ *a* 441	+ 65·1	+ *a* 1,558	+ 30·4
*Chili	715	12,471	6	+ 58	+ 8·8	+ 1,114	+ 9·8
*Mexico	607	13,917	4	+ 74	+ 13·9	+ 4,188	+ 43·0
Total	24,778	327,475	8	+ 9,013	+ 57·2	+ 130,423	+ 74·1
China	*b* —	25,697	—	—	—	+ 7,725	+ 43·0
Japan *l*	2,522	20,878	12	+ 1,313	+ 108·6½	+ 14,529	+ 228·8
British Possessions:							
*India *k*	*h* 6,836	*h* 117,315	5·8	− 641	− 8·6	+ 32,313	+ 38·0
*Straits Settlements	1,109	23,283	4·8	+ 603	+ 119·2	+ 6,487	+ 38·6
*Ceylon	57	6,250	0·9	− 100	− 63·7	+ 3,538	+ 130·5
*Mauritius *k*	45	2,871	1·6	− 15	− 25·0	− 847	− 22·8
*Australasia	2,793	84,570	3·3	+ 2,195	+ 367·1	+ 31,256	+ 58·6
*Natal	*j* 12	*j* 1,425	0·8	+ 12	—	+ 507	+ 55·2
*Cape of Good Hope	*j* 19	*j* 19,043	0·1	− 168	− 89·8	+ 12,415	+ 187·3
*North America	*g* 275	*g* 36,694	0·7	+ 203	+ 281·9	+ 16,700	+ 83·5
*West Indies	451	5,959	7·6	− 93	− 17·1	− 283	− 4·5
*British Guiana	*h* 3	*h* 1,924	0·2	+ 3	—	− 138	− 6·7
Total	11,600	299,334	3·9	+ 1,999	+ 20·8	+ 101,948	+ 51·6

* Including Bullion and Specie. † Including Bullion.
‡ Including the value of Ships, and also the "Veredelungeverkehr" for home account.
§ Including the value of cut Diamonds exported. || Including Silver Bullion.
a Calculated on the average of 1884-85-86. *b* Not distinguished. *c* Including Algeria and Tunis.
d Calculated on the average of 1885-86. *e* Calculated on the figures for 1887. *f* Includes Algeria.
g Average of years ended 30th June. *h* Average of years ended 31st March following those stated above.
j Exclusive of goods exported overland in transit. The value of gold (the produce of the South African States) brought overland for shipment at ports in Natal and Cape Colony is included in the exports, but not in the imports.
k The value of Exports from India and Mauritius is given in tens of thousands of rupees.
l Including Formosa. *m* *See* note (*l*) page 31.

NOTE.—The figures for Russia, Greece, Roumania, Japan, and the West Indies represent the averages of 1898 and 1899 only.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

IV.—Average Value of Exports from the under-mentioned Countries to the United States in the Years stated.

(From the Returns of the several Countries.)

Countries.	Average Value of Exports in 1898–99–1900. To United States.	Average Value of Exports in 1898–99–1900. To all Countries.	Percentage of Exports to United States.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Exports to United States between 1884–85 and 1898–99–1900. Amount.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Exports to United States between 1884–85 and 1898–99–1900. Per Cent.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Total Exports between 1884–85 and 1898–99–1900. Amount.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Total Exports between 1884–85 and 1898–99–1900. Per Cent.
	Thousand £	Thousand £		Thousand £		Thousand £	
Russia in Europe	181	60,154	0·3	+ *a* 116	+ 178·5	+ *a* 10,655	+ 21·5
Norway	78	9,105	1	+ *a* 54	+ 225·0	+ *a* 3,235	+ 55·1
*Sweden	2	20,267	0·01	— 69	— 97·2	+ 6,798	+ 50·5
Denmark	300	20,082	1	+ 140	+ 87·5	+ 10,704	+ 114·1
‡German Empire	19,165	209,585	9	+ 10,894	+ 131·7	+ 57,955	+ 38·2
*Holland	4,689	133,160	4	+ 2,654	+ 130·4	+ 60,982	+ 84·5
Belgium	2,584	§ 75,456	3	+ 1,129	+ 77·6	+ 24,706	+ 48·7
France	9,604	156,964	6	— 982	— 9·3	+ 30,552	+ 24·2
Portugal	114	6,814	2	— *b* 30	— 20·8	+ *b* 1,326	+ 24·2
*Switzerland	3,482	33,760	10	+ *b* 185	+ 5·6	+ *b* 6,985	+ 26·1
*Spain	540	34,926	1·5	— 115	— 17·6	+ 8,582	+ 32·6
*Italy	*c* 4,667	53,670	9	+ *a* 2,627	+ 128·8	+ *a* 9,580	+ 21·7
Austria-Hungary	1,375	75,262	2	—	—	—	—
*Greece	203	3,640	6	+ *e* 26	+ 14·7	— *e* 466	— 11·3
Roumania	1	8,646	0·01	+ 1	—	+ 4	+ 0·05
†Bulgaria	20	2,320	1	+ *b* 20	—	+ *b* 414	+ 21·7
Total (Exclusive of Austria-Hungary.) *l*	45,630	828,549	6	+ 16,650	+ 57·5	+ 232,012	+ 38·9
Egypt	*d* 1,113	15,022	74	+ *a* 1,094	+ 5,757·9	+ *a* 3,180	+ 26·9
‖Argentine Republic	1,362	31,556	4	+ *a* 481	+ 54·6	+ *a* 16,773	+ 113·5
Uruguay	297	6,685	4	— *a* 319	— 51·8	+ *a* 1,558	+ 30·4
*Chili	535	12,471	4	+ 226	+ 73·1	+ 1,114	+ 9·8
*Mexico	10,488	13,917	75	+ 5,522	+ 111·2	+ 4,188	+ 43·0
Total	12,682	64,629	20	+ 5,910	+ 87·3	+ 23,633	+ 57·6
China	2,428	25,697	9	+ 175	+ 7·8	+ 7,725	+ 43·0
Japan *m*	*f* 5,922	20,878	28	+ 3,356	+ 130·8	+ 14,529	+ 228·8
British Possessions :							
*India *k*	*h* 6,746	*h* 117,315	5·8	+ 3,488	+ 107·1	+ 32,313	+ 38·0
*Straits Settlements	2,596	23,283	11·1	+ 1,944	+ 298·2	+ 6,487	+ 38·6
*Ceylon	567	6,250	9·1	+ 401	+ 241·6	+ 3,538	+ 130·5
*Mauritius *k*	367	2,871	12·8	+ 156	+ 73·9	— 847	— 22·8
*Australasia	5,064	84,570	6·0	+ 3,966	+ 361·2	+ 31,256	+ 58·6
*Natal	—	*j* 1,425	—	—	—	+ 507	+ 55·2
*Cape of Good Hope	*j* 24	*j* 19,043	0·1	— 64	— 72·7	+ 12,415	+ 187·3
*North America	*g* 11,062	*g* 36,694	30·1	+ 2,880	+ 35·2	+ 16,700	+ 83·5
*West Indies	2,807	5,959	47·1	+ 817	+ 41·1	— 283	— 4·5
*British Guiana	*h* 865	*h* 1,924	45·0	+ 570	+ 193·2	— 138	— 6·7
Total	30,098	299,334	10·1	+ 14,158	+ 88·8	+ 101,948	+ 51·6

* Including Bullion and Specie. † Including Bullion.
‡ Including the value of Ships, and also the "Veredelungsverkehr" for home account.
§ Including the value of cut Diamonds exported. ‖ Including Silver Bullion.
a Calculated on the average of 1884–85–86. *b* Calculated on the average of 1885–86.
c Includes Canada. The exports to Canada are very small. *d* Exports to "America."
e Calculated on the figures for 1887. *f* Includes Canada. *g* Average of years ended 30th June.
h Average of years ended 31st March following those stated above.
j Exclusive of goods exported overland in transit. The value of gold (the produce of the South African States), brought overland for shipment at ports in Natal and Cape Colony, is included in the exports, but not in the imports.
k The value of Exports from India and Mauritius is given in tens of thousands of rupees.
l *See* note (*l*), page 31. *m* Including Formosa.

Note.—The figures for Russia, Greece, Roumania, Japan, and the West Indies represent the averages of 1898 and 1899 only

TABLE C.

UNITED STATES.

STATEMENT showing the Value of the Imports into the United States from the United Kingdom, Germany, and France during the Year ended 30th June 1900.

I.—*Duty Free Articles.*

Articles.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Animals:			
Cattle	82,354	—	—
Horses	118,930	16,481	149,914
Sheep	10,614	—	—
All other, including fowls	38,220	124,380	1,789
Antimony ore, and regulus or metal	2,712	1,069	—
Articles specially imported:			
For the use of religious, educational, &c. institutions	26,133	187,807	84,557
Specimens of natural history, botany, mineralogy, &c.	1,826	1,395	383
Works of art for exhibition, &c.	156,042	32,471	21,809
All other articles specially imported	4,485	—	—
Articles, the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, returned	1,322,309	176,279	173,485
Articles for the use of the United States	—	20,252	—
Art works	74,484	11,383	112,340
Asbestos, unmanufactured	—	125	—
Beeswax	2,464	1,003	—
Bismuth	216,992	250	—
Bolting cloths	—	—	244
Bones, horns, and hoofs unmanufactured	137,798	9,003	56,722
Books, music, maps, engravings, etchings, photographs, and other printed matter	1,024,554	563,458	194,690
Breadstuffs:			
*All other, and preparations of, used as food (farinaceous substances, &c.)	8,146	—	892
Bristles, crude, not sorted, bunched or prepared	948	1,317	—
Burrstone, rough or unmanufactured	—	423	21,264
Chalk, unmanufactured	60,122	—	22,043
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:			
Alizarine, natural or artificial, including extract of madder	68,142	691,525	—
Barks, cinchona, or other, from which quinine may be extracted	134,351	16,009	—
Cochineal	12,995	25	—
Dye woods: not specially mentioned	2,708	636	—
Gums:			
Arabic	12,864	1,789	9,635
Camphor, crude	112,524	—	81
Copal, Cowrie and Damar	146,669	1,488	1,016
Gambier, or terra japonica	11,962	—	—
Shellac	249,320	—	—
All other gums	395,175	135,900	206,128
Indigo	157,754	319,329	12,465
Licorice root	86,209	2,756	79,275
Potash:			
Muriate of	2,799	1,768,220	—
Nitrate of, or saltpetre, crude	—	11,342	—
All other	66,716	923,888	131,698
Quinia, sulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark	134,996	617,007	24,411
Soda, nitrate of	11,152	19	—
Sulphur or brimstone, crude	155,882	—	—
Vanilla beans	32,113	358	272,803
All other chemicals, drugs, and dyes not elsewhere specified	1,362,399	1,571,656	185,793

* *i.e.* Other than those mentioned under Dutiable (II.) page 43.

TABLE C.—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the Value of the Imports into the United States from the United Kingdom, Germany, and France during the Year ended 30th June 1900.

I.—*Duty Free Articles*—continued.

Articles.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Clay, common blue, for the manufacture of crucibles	14	102,360	—
Cliffstone, unmanufactured	8,779	—	—
Cobalt, cobalt ore, and zaffer	6,192	492	—
Cocoa or Cacao, crude, and leaves, and shells of	413,420	18,793	9,250
Coffee	250,604	215,704	180,117
Coins, old medals, and other antiquities	89,902	176	135
Copper:			
Ore and regulus	96,974	91,136	—
Pigs, bars, ingots, old, and other unmanufactured	7,856,350	148,029	851,350
Corkwood or cork bark, unmanufactured	82,993	6,867	36,629
Cotton:			
Unmanufactured	1,461,845	1,112	4
Waste or flocks	45,526	23,338	4,498
Diamond, dust or bort	322,617	—	211,522
Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels	26,673	—	220
Fertilizers:			
Guano	2,784	—	—
Phosphates, crude, or native	2,359	354,019	—
All other	23,629	863,938	3,705
Fibres, vegetable, and manufactures of:			
Unmanufactured—			
Jute, and jute butts	465,205	49,026	—
Manila	1,883,453	—	23,295
Sisal grass	51,304	—	—
All other	362,187	45,685	3,372
Manufactures of—			
Coir yarn	3,758	21,412	—
Fish, fresh:			
Shell fish—			
Lobsters, canned and uncanned	1,346	—	—
Shrimps and other shell fish, and turtles	919	704	413
Fruits, including nuts:			
All other, not specially mentioned	52,835	95	40,922
Fur skins, undressed; and dressed, suitable only for hatters' furs	2,403,562	2,128,492	840,909
Glass plates, or discs, unwrought for optical instruments, &c.	42,219	54,857	28,346
Gold-beaters' moulds and skins	28,594	16,907	—
Grease:			
Grease and oils	125,205	29,715	262,451
Gut:			
Unmanufactured	10,462	255	1,946
Hair:			
Unmanufactured	457,197	538,680	199,970
Hides and skins, other than fur skins:			
Goat skins	1,428,855	713,807	2,809,291
All other	4,986,378	2,774,117	2,059,129
Hide cuttings, raw, and all other glue stock	535,795	275,965	68,714
Hones and whetstones	6,510	8,971	3,883
Household and personal effects, and wearing apparel in use, and implements, instruments, and tools of trade of persons arriving from foreign countries, and of citizens of the United States dying abroad	336,296	172,632	170,726
Indiarubber and gutta-percha:			
Unmanufactured—			
Gutta-percha	91,792	53,369	—
Indiarubber	5,562,680	892,246	745,592
„ old scraps or refuse fit only for remanufacture	44,460	665,271	7,449

TABLE C.—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the Value of the Imports into the United States from the United Kingdom, Germany, and France during the Year ended 30th June 1900.

I.—*Duty Free Articles*—continued.

Articles.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:			
Needles, hand-sewing and darning	300,190	65,495	419
Shotgun barrels, forged, rough-bored	1,196	1	—
Ivory:			
Unmanufactured—			
Animal	174,010	102,925	241
Vegetable	—	24,473	—
Jewellery, manufactures of gold and silver, and precious stones:			
Diamonds, and other precious stones, rough or uncut, including glaziers' and engravers' diamonds not set, and jewels to be used in the manufacture of watches	2,961,553	176	41,363
Other precious stones, rough or uncut	41,559	4,778	1,645
Lithographic stones, not engraved	294	76,748	421
Manuscripts	2,249	976	214
Meerschaum, crude	190	—	—
Minerals, crude, not elsewhere specified	15,661	10,524	437
Moss, seaweed, and vegetable substances, unmanufactured	840	3,867	1,256
Oakum	4,313	—	—
Oil cake	—	106	157
Oils:			
Mineral	213,482	1,308	—
Vegetable—			
Fixed or expressed—			
Other than olive	740,086	26,385	326,476
Volatile or essential	232,518	161,464	235,171
Ores not elsewhere specified:			
Chromic	44,021	—	—
Emery	3,364	—	—
Manganese ore	8,420	41,953	21,065
Nickel and nickel matte, containing not more than 2 per cent. of copper	14,802	18,059	—
Sulphur ore, as pyrites, &c., containing in excess of 25 per cent. of sulphur	19,825	—	—
Palm leaf, unmanufactured	—	2,613	22
Paper-stock, crude:			
Rags, other than woollen	187,619	596,624	126,622
All other	1,249,592	151,756	138,974
Paraffin	4,065	457	381
Parchment and vellum	26,102	2,390	1,211
Plants, trees, shrubs, and vines, known as nursery stock	65	188	—
Platinum, unmanufactured	657,447	610,314	501,678
Platinum vases, retorts, vessels, &c., for chemical uses	27,256	2,164	32,681
Plumbago	124,780	7,875	—
Rennets, raw or prepared	25	26,092	4
Rotten stone and Tripoli	9,273	125	87
Sand	546	—	1,390
Sausages, Bologna	26	85,380	982
Sausage casings	72,377	195,112	—
Seeds, other than linseed or flaxseed	156,733	483,101	137,493
Shells of all kinds, unmanufactured	746,463	1,267	35,343
Silk:			
Unmanufactured—			
Cocoons	—	—	11,539
Raw, as reeled from the Cocoon	7,301	19,480	1,607,569
Waste	57,308	382	469,296

TABLE C.—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the Value of the Imports into the United States from the United Kingdom, Germany, and France during the Year ended 30th June 1900.

I.—*Duty Free Articles*—continued.

Articles.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Spices:			
Unground—			
Nutmegs	9,268	—	—
Pepper, black or white	226,712	—	—
All other	237,810	6	6,526
Spirits distilled:			
Of domestic manufacture returned (subject to internal revenue tax)	9,205	585,593	—
Tanning materials, not elsewhere specified	1,752	—	87
Tar and pitch:			
Coal tar, crude, and pitch of coal tar	148,969	865	—
Tar and pitch of wood	408	8,117	—
Tin in bars, blocks, pigs, or grain or granulated	7,177,134	110,176	28,960
Wafers, unmedicated	3,049	8,736	3,127
Wood:			
Unmanufactured—			
Cabinet woods—			
Mahogany	557,874	56	613
All other	95,410	12,496	15,033
Logs and round timber	11,975	—	—
Lumber—			
*All other unmanufactured	75,364	229,324	49,376
All other Free Articles	126,133	269,982	49,866
Total, Free of Duty	52,804,130	21,427,122	14,175,000

II.—*Dutiable Articles.*

Articles.	United Kingdom.	Germany	France.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Agates, manufactures of	665	14,337	1,327
Animals:			
Horses	8,334	2,600	—
Sheep	639	—	—
All other, including live poultry	24,551	16,626	3,013
Antimony, as regulus or metal	216,130	29,294	889
Art works, other	497,358	109,559	1,445,289
Asphaltum or bitumen, crude	—	185	2,202
Beads (except amber) and bead ornaments	4,325	667,465	376,283
Beverages not elsewhere specified:			
Cherry juice and other fruit juice not elsewhere specified	498	26,487	2,855
Ginger ale and ginger beer	247,898	—	—
Lemonade, soda-water, and other similar waters	35,104	89	—
Prune juice or prune wine	17,807	15,010	398
All other beverages, not elsewhere specified	155	1,235	58
Blacking	17,756	4,656	40,740
Bone and horn, manufactures of	86,802	35,247	63,238
Books, music, maps, engravings, etchings, photographs, and other printed matter	1,094,221	238,854	91,086
Brass, and manufactures of	8,779	6,097	4,895

* *i.e.*, except "Boards, &c.," "Shingles," and "Other lumber."

TABLE C.—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the Value of the Imports into the United States from the United Kingdom, Germany, and France during the Year ended 30th June 1900.

II.—*Dutiable Articles*—continued.

Articles.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Breadstuffs:			
Barley	61	—	—
Oats	385	7	—
Oatmeal	13,359	—	11
Rye	—	270	—
Wheat	7	1,235	3
All other breadstuffs and preparations of, used as food (farinaceous substances, &c.)	99,890	14,202	134,544
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared	650,355	880,734	193,090
Brushes	106,208	143,093	589,655
Buttons and button forms	40,932	155,976	270,632
Candle pitch	1,671	—	—
Candles and tapers	13,683	8,476	1,972
Carbon	—	77,524	14,947
Cement, Roman, Portland, and other hydraulic	377,630	1,885,702	23,946
Cement, for bicycles, &c.	29,816	15,244	271
Chalk:			
Prepared, and preparations of	22,953	2,404	2,089
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:			
Argols or wine lees	2,301	—	1,219,699
Coal-tar, colours, and dyes	230,287	3,822,162	32,965
Dye-woods, extracts and decoctions of	45,744	5,339	63,424
Glycerine	777,443	10,126	792,118
Lime, chloride of, or bleaching powder	1,140,559	177,682	102,678
Mineral waters	3,548	395,677	111,666
Opium	285,283	86,961	14
Potash, chlorate of	59,781	7,776	10,961
Soda—			
Caustic	173,350	4,507	—
Sal-soda	31,031	30	—
Soda-ash	648,442	8	—
All other salts of	133,138	134,635	12,465
Sumac, ground	1,420	—	549
All other chemicals, &c.	1,942,549	3,145,275	572,178
Chicory root:			
Raw, unground	—	880	—
Burnt, or roasted, ground, or otherwise prepared	4,849	3,951	—
Chip, manufactures of	325	6,580	1,097
Chocolate, other than confectionery and sweetened chocolate	24,430	156,309	12,650
Clays or earths of all kinds, including china clay, or kaolin	815,417	80,667	114
Clocks and watches, and parts of:			
Clocks and parts of	77,453	79,842	176,433
Watches and parts of, and watch materials and movements	89,525	114,886	140,067
Coal, bituminous	350,064	428	—
Cocoa:			
Prepared or manufactured	59,004	13,620	—
Coffee substitutes	1,294	42,182	—
Coke	119,668	20,465	—
Collodion, manufactures of	15,160	32,540	328,889
Copper, manufactures of	10,519	18,736	1,610
Coral, manufactures of	110	85	1,840
Cork, and manufactures of cork bark	10,733	31,005	15,301
Cotton, manufactures of:			
Cloth—			
Not bleached, dyed, coloured, stained, painted, or printed	258,446	23,822	8,303
Bleached, dyed, coloured, stained, painted, or printed	6,449,887	500,988	814,393

TABLE C.—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the Value of the Imports into the United States from the United Kingdom, Germany, and France during the Year ended 30th June 1900.

II.—*Dutiable Articles*—continued.

Articles.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Cotton, manufactures of—*continued.*			
Clothing, ready-made, and other wearing apparel, not including knit goods	106,355	562,894	421,760
Knit goods: Stockings, hose, half-hose, shirts, drawers, and all goods made, fashioned, or shaped on knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand	165,164	4,185,229	265,560
Laces: Edgings, embroideries, insertings, neck ruffling, ruchings, trimmings, tuckings, lace window curtains, and other similar tamboured articles	4,762,339	2,402,372	3,666,213
Thread (not on spools), yarn, warps, or warp yarn	1,837,696	199,805	42,020
All other manufactures of	3,530,701	988,187	405,091
Dice, draughts, chessmen, billiard balls, &c., of ivory, bone, or other material	1,220	5,307	20,995
Earthen, stone, and china ware:			
China, porcelain, parian and bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware—			
Not decorated or ornamented	784,699	92,567	172,294
Decorated or ornamented	2,225,128	2,619,737	1,269,071
All other	225,566	74,859	20,336
Eggs, yolks of	—	9,825	—
Emery:			
Grains and ground, pulverised or refined	27,107	554	361
Wheels, files, and manufactures of	8,828	384	2,178
Fans, except palm-leaf	832	7,099	95,758
Feathers and downs:			
Natural, dressed, coloured or manufactured, and dressed and finished birds for millinery ornaments	5,596	22,244	85,077
Crude, not dressed, coloured or manufactured	996,220	85,005	393,686
Feathers, flowers, fruits, grains, and leaves, artificial	43,091	610,519	1,475,708
Fibres, vegetable, and manufactures of:			
Unmanufactured—			
Flax, hackled, &c.	689,007	1,429	110,564
Hemp, hackled, &c.	33,797	14,472	—
Manufactures of—			
Bagging, gunny cloth, and similar material for covering cotton	228,457	—	—
Bags of jute	490,754	668	—
Cables, cordage, and twine	32,347	383	5,640
Carpets and carpeting	16,592	27	15
Fabrics, plain, woven of single jute yarn	4,674,524	22,830	6,116
Handkerchiefs	2,001,945	6,267	41,089
Oilcloths	405,622	18	892
Yarns or threads	494,385	901	57,690
All other	11,350,168	2,014,478	499,588
Fish:			
Fresh	1,985	1,348	380
Cured or preserved—			
Anchovies and sardines, packed in oil or otherwise	20,469	6,909	1,189,125
Cod, haddock, hake, and pollock, dried, smoked, salted, or pickled	438	—	—
Herring, dried or smoked	12,043	155	—
„ pickled or salted	375,586	21,491	88
Mackerel, pickled or salted	855,440	725	—
All other	51,467	25,962	6,682
Flowers: natural, dressed or undressed	60	17,326	7,417

TABLE C.—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the Value of the Imports into the United States from the United Kingdom, Germany, and France during the Year ended 30th June 1900.

II.—*Dutiable Articles*—continued.

Articles.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Fruits, including Nuts:			
Currants	30,011	—	—
Dates	324,584	—	3,204
Figs	42,566	—	9,580
Lemons	1,041	74	58
Oranges	3,656	—	—
Plums and prunes	1	18,316	22,713
Raisins	7,970	2	2,362
Preserved fruits	175,711	19,126	315,281
All other fruits	21,099	197	3,425
Nuts—			
Almonds	33,942	2,349	181,379
All other	47,295	5,002	656,913
Furs, and manufactures of	1,687,969	1,315,417	1,624,471
Ginger, preserved or pickled	82	—	53
Glass and glassware:			
Bottles, vials, demijohns, carboys and jars, empty or filled	42,676	136,359	134,220
Cylinder, crown and common window glass, unpolished	176,219	42,091	4,436
Cylinder and crown glass polished—			
Unsilvered	700	516,748	884
Silvered	—	88	191
Plate glass—			
Fluted, rolled or rough	5,390	153	1,846
Cast, polished, unsilvered	12,506	16,987	12,438
„ „ silvered	156	2,445	334
All other	164,329	694,446	485,617
Glue	149,622	99,250	256,978
Grease:			
Grease not elsewhere specified	32,207	167,088	13,131
Gunpowder and explosive substances:			
Gunpowder, &c.	11,971	2,668	—
Percussion caps, cartridges, &c.	11,939	28,681	40
Hair, manufactures of	7,107	9,551	72,805
Hats, bonnets, and hoods, and materials for, composed of straw, chip, grass, palm, leaf, &c.:			
Hats, bonnets, and hoods	75,699	9,522	68,735
Materials for	347,395	56,550	123,474
Hides and skins, other than fur skins:			
Hides of cattle	838,171	1,226,292	511,375
Honey	1,627	6,029	24
Hops	4,275	621,636	—
India-rubber and gutta-percha:			
Manufactures of—			
Gutta-percha	69,516	157,609	24,741
India-rubber	291,647	163,942	98,593
Ink and ink powders	54,118	10,128	5,517
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:			
Iron ore	777	4,400	—
Pig iron	1,911,508	248	6,091
Scrap iron and steel, fit only to be remanufactured	96,429	12	—
Bar iron, rolled or hammered	240,130	20,788	—
Bars, railway, of iron or steel, or in part of steel	12,207	71,380	—
Hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel	29,163	—	218
Ingots, blooms, slabs, billets, and bars of steel and steel in forms not elsewhere specified	1,091,143	65,169	—
Sheet, plate, and taggers' iron or steel	605,374	14,683	5,387
Tin-plates, terne-plates, and taggers' tin	4,770,846	—	—
Wire rods of iron or steel	558,008	1,339	—

TABLE C.—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the Value of the Imports into the United States from the United Kingdom, Germany, and France during the Year ended 30th June 1900.

II.—*Dutiable Articles*—continued.

Articles.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Iron and steel, and manufactures of—*continued.*			
Wire, and articles made from	245,634	119,896	10,555
Manufactures of—			
Anvils	36,276	96	—
Chains	26,782	16,751	53
Cutlery	439,013	1,016,687	22,610
Files, file-blanks, rasps, and floats	9,133	482	1,683
Fire-arms	47,811	38,918	1,842
Machinery	2,540,580	676,965	73,461
All other	742,411	705,910	61,419
Ivory, and manufactures of:			
Manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	4,163	11,540	5,555
Jewellery, and manufactures of:			
Diamonds not elsewhere specified, cut, but not set	2,560,106	175,786	1,356,619
Manufactures of gold and silver	618,493	352,263	2,062,044
Precious stones and imitations of, not set	778,910	354,163	1,152,018
Lead, and manufactures of:			
Lead in ore and base bullion	—	7,851	—
Pigs, bars, old and other in ore	10,788	70	—
Manufactures of	1,096	11,828	—
Leather, and manufactures of:			
Bend, or belting, and sole leather	40,946	—	—
Calf skins, tanned, or tanned and dressed, and patent, enamelled and japanned	20,043	45,263	52,320
Skins for morocco	1,325,303	33,285	3,282
Upper leather, dressed, and skins dressed and finished	516,333	1,966,263	499,680
Gloves of kid, or other leather	413,622	2,785,103	2,260,697
All other manufactures of	380,603	133,525	47,860
Lime	21	2,036	—
Malt, barley	3,184	941	—
Malt Extract, fluid and solid	384	3,926	—
Malt Liquors:			
In bottles or jugs	1,054,837	6,395	—
In other coverings	269,322	189,065	—
Marble and stone, and manufactures of:			
Marble, and manufactures of	24,468	4,174	67,060
Stone, and manufactures of, including slate	155,752	11,268	4,515
Matches, friction or lucifer	12,269	21,011	—
Matting for floors, manufactured from round or split straw, including Chinese matting	1,140	—	—
Metals, metal compositions, and manufactures of:			
Bronze manufactures	2,997	647,426	103,030
All other	1,235,152	1,459,270	1,124,492
Mineral substances:			
Mica	101,330	13,633	—
Mineral substances, not elsewhere specified	4,685	5,029	1,580
Musical instruments	31,077	816,110	120,074
Oils:			
Animal or rendered—			
Whale and fish	1,121	13,193	96
Other	170	2,759	—
Mineral	2,225	642	—
Vegetable:			
Fixed or expressed—			
Olive, salad	42,529	959	456,012
Other than olive	256,478	51,652	81,766
Volatile or essential	27,283	162,347	135,314
Paints, pigments and colours	526,472	708,866	197,642
Palm leaf, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	166	5,068	—

TABLE C—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the Value of the Imports into the United States from the United Kingdom, Germany, and France, during the Year ended 30th June 1900.

II.—*Dutiable Articles*—continued.

Articles.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Paper, and manufactures of:			
Lithographic labels or prints, not elsewhere specified	95,478	764,061	23,836
Parchment papers	8,833	29,133	1,552
All other	507,393	1,491,259	326,118
Pencils:			
Pencil leads, not in wood	1,217	62,716	—
Pencils of lead and of wood filled with lead or other materials	106,244	117,304	1,513
Pencils, slate	113	17,535	—
Perfumeries, cosmetics, and all toilet preparations	47,251	21,204	444,118
Pipes and smokers' articles	42,586	46,350	151,755
Plants, trees, shrubs and vines, known as nursery stock	52,359	83,358	160,423
Plaster of Paris, ground or calcined	836	27	2,397
Polishing and finishing powders	4,255	880	781
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:			
Meat products—			
Meat, and meat extracts	43,324	43,486	14,047
All other	5,547	36,352	13,089
Dairy products—			
Butter	637	65	65
Cheese	26,873	56,347	248,450
Milk	3,586	48	518
Rice	335,957	353,112	29
Rice flour, rice meal, and broken rice	34,067	330,074	1,176
Salt	449,520	1,342	122
Seeds:			
Linseed or flaxseed	93,672	—	—
All other	311,569	98,442	124,620
Shells, manufactures of	45,644	17,094	16,628
Silk, manufactures of:			
Clothing, ready-made, and other wearing apparel	239,763	342,364	802,491
Dress and piece-goods	577,948	1,779,768	7,104,208
Laces and embroideries	230,412	171,705	2,357,013
Ribbons	45,387	160,283	765,256
Spun silk in skeins, &c.	1,373,121	584,946	1,184,233
Velvets, plushes, and other pile fabrics	20,493	1,014,546	1,259,845
All other	317,677	1,048,824	780,979
Soap: Fancy, perfumed, and all descriptions of toilet soap	203,036	13,986	112,226
All other	36,343	6,574	58,969
Spices, not elsewhere specified	238,452	1,407	12,035
Spirits, distilled:			
Brandy	39,360	6,019	625,423
All other	1,251,200	82,974	258,816
Sponges	79,466	427	78
Starch	21,094	90,857	1,584
Straw, manufactures of	9,865	187,889	20,764
Sugar, molasses, and confectionery:			
Molasses above 40° polariscopic test	217	—	—
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard in colour—			
Beet sugar	49,228	12,290,739	—
Cane and other sugar	179,213	—	—
Above No. 16 Dutch standard	6	55,995	563
Confectionery	5,136	1,930	16,473
Tea	492,016	52	356
Tobacco, and manufactures of:			
Leaf—			
Suitable for cigar-wrappers	708	87,822	—
Other leaf tobacco	22,235	50,396	734

TABLE C.—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the Value of the Imports into the United States from the United Kingdom, Germany, and France during the Year ended 30th June 1900.

II.—*Dutiable Articles*—continued.

Articles.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
Tobacco, and manufactures of—*continued.*	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Manufactures of—			
Cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots	74,354	5,350	234
All other	14,617	1,701	3,544
Toys	24,692	2,674,035	117,615
Umbrellas, parasols, &c.:			
Covered with silk or alpaca	10,825	6,052	4,712
Sticks, carved and plain	4,349	635	401
Varnishes, spirit and all other	96,488	3,474	2,399
Vegetables:			
Beans and pease	29,453	119,217	118,380
Onions	63,293	—	1,642
Potatoes	63	11,573	352
Pickles and sauces	218,206	566	10,093
All other—			
In their natural state	4,845	79,371	13,081
Prepared or preserved	7,338	27,259	513,510
Vinegar	21,430	939	7,485
Waste, not elsewhere specified	228,077	184,954	100,446
Wines:			
Champagne, and other sparkling	119,061	53,619	3,853,547
Still wines, in casks	53,027	618,012	267,719
„ in bottles	47,451	507,227	723,661
Wood, and manufactures of:			
Timber, hewn, squared or sided	460	—	—
Boards, planks, deals, and other sawn lumber	5,034	2,132	1,093
Other lumber	2,784	39,477	1,380
All other unmanufactured	71	3	479
Manufactures of—			
Cabinet ware, or house furniture	83,072	15,025	151,556
Wood pulp	13,474	269,565	975
All other	163,451	491,331	275,396
Wools, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals, and manufactures of:			
Unmanufactured—			
Class one, clothing	2,618,164	17,511	13,998
Class two, combing	1,886,533	4,722	—
Class three, carpet	3,182,907	233,117	375,292
Rags, noils, and wastes	61,173	6,276	14,485
Manufactures of—			
Carpets and carpeting	643,284	18,288	30,074
Clothing, ready made, and other wearing apparel, except shawls and knit goods	315,921	405,992	217,037
Cloths	3,660,501	1,080,429	190,594
Dress-goods, women's and children's	2,526,171	1,201,271	2,109,878
Knit fabrics	144,877	293,894	9,110
Shawls	20,131	50,602	4,623
Yarns	23,042	102,376	1,677
All others	225,077	188,867	142,658
Zinc, or spelter, and manufactures of:			
In blocks or pigs, and old	24,603	96,512	—
Manufactures of	1,106	16,149	436
All other dutiable articles	174,269	213,435	170,200
Total, Dutiable	106,778,271	75,947,578	58,837,085
Total, Free of Duty	52,804,130	21,427,122	14,175,000
Total, Dutiable	106,778,271	75,947,578	58,837,085
Grand Total	159,582,401	97,374,700	73,012,085

TABLE D.

IMPORTS into the United Kingdom, Classified. (From the Monthly Trade and Navigation Accounts.)

—	1883	1884	1885	1886.	1887.	1888	1889.	1890	1891	1892.	1893	1894.	1895.	1896	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Animals living, for food -	11,978,996	10,524,875	8,735,392	7,143,430	6,149,066	7,727,307	10,360,087	11,216,333	9,246,398	9,362,135	6,351,704	9,089,883	8,966,252	10,438,699	11,380,092	10,385,676	9,515,005	9,622,319
II.—A. Articles of food and drink, duty free.	149,342,241	123,286,694	124,039,026	109,760,749	116,930,359	124,281,097	134,870,525	136,422,110	148,510,208	149,093,760	144,267,798	139,450,469	140,242,879	147,000,115	151,543,901	166,913,341	169,141,098	156,090,088
B. Articles of food and drink, dutiable.	27,932,275	25,647,727	25,066,653	25,282,320	25,780,979	24,958,798	26,210,774	26,216,864	27,004,982	26,348,086	24,726,172	24,285,525	25,058,700	25,562,086	26,697,681	26,817,470	25,990,407	49,230,529
Tobacco, dutiable -	2,899,602	2,776,936	3,900,559	3,781,577	3,409,267	2,821,318	3,973,925	3,542,949	3,415,400	3,538,444	3,549,182	3,472,256	3,353,916	4,352,031	4,066,354	3,887,010	5,510,560	4,799,417
III.—Metals - - - - -	17,668,091	16,806,056	16,287,049	15,039,548	16,618,148	23,242,958	22,084,845	23,710,901	23,030,124	21,099,684	20,629,506	19,050,718	18,656,042	20,492,024	21,277,294	21,852,381	28,304,450	33,195,391
IV.—Chemicals, dyestuffs, and tanning substances.	9,729,359	9,545,227	8,797,536	7,952,148	7,728,884	8,114,439	8,636,378	8,190,389	7,814,337	6,680,539	6,335,119	6,319,594	6,558,813	6,776,920	5,998,549	5,484,420	5,768,374	5,560,793
V.—Oils - - - - - -	7,279,133	6,497,796	6,787,921	6,049,148	6,088,246	6,432,871	7,122,998	6,991,653	7,339,994	7,076,462	7,400,905	7,505,504	8,111,850	8,459,394	7,624,915	8,356,405	9,690,576	11,033,320
VI.—Raw materials for textile manufactures.	84,761,705	86,302,302	70,219,118	72,163,832	77,838,508	80,468,675	91,307,086	85,239,289	89,215,655	77,711,558	68,007,487	70,626,057	70,769,684	74,757,178	70,065,745	71,268,713	65,971,462	77,347,363
VII.—Raw materials for sundry industries and manufactures.	45,352,243	40,982,405	38,808,577	34,804,519	33,396,046	36,722,501	43,694,671	41,626,155	40,035,435	41,923,702	40,988,806	43,091,405	44,024,597	47,241,991	52,094,641	52,226,006	56,777,299	65,079,691
VIII.—Manufactured articles -	52,581,468	53,264,334	53,418,162	54,439,988	54,864,190	57,793,604	64,263,411	63,218,167	65,082,129	65,440,280	65,854,296	68,924,636	75,601,193	81,379,534	85,134,410	87,076,479	92,310,487	93,225,005
IX.—Miscellaneous articles - -	15,778,819	14,140,197	14,344,321	12,964,027	13,131,318	14,018,458	14,697,130	14,007,676	14,935,548	14,983,989	15,958,085	15,719,871	14,367,541	14,330,575	14,140,398	14,797,076	15,916,365	16,771,621
Parcel Post - - -	—	—	—	—	—	568,776	374,612	503,209	561,069	535,243	619,118	808,892	978,191	1,012,357	1,004,950	1,313,606	1,139,500	1,119,626
Total value - -	425,603,932	389,774,549	370,404,314	349,381,086	361,935,011	386,950,802	427,595,442	420,885,695	435,691,279	423,793,882	404,688,178	408,344,810	416,689,658	441,808,904	451,028,960	470,378,583	485,635,583	523,075,163

NOTE.—The figures in the above table have been extracted from the December issue of the "Monthly Accounts of Trade and Navigation" for each year. The figures given in these Accounts are always subject to correction on final examination of the returns on which they are based.

TABLE E.

STATEMENT showing the Value of the Imports of Manufactured Articles into the United Kingdom during each of the under-mentioned Years, distinguishing the Values of the Principal Articles.

(From the Monthly Trade and Navigation Accounts.)

Articles.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Clocks, and parts thereof	467,754	436,983	409,920	380,876	397,904	469,270	454,610	512,419	505,545	461,806	418,996	442,161	474,556	561,198	537,391	541,864	572,576	540,413
Cotton manufactures of all sorts	2,333,689	2,235,800	1,979,955	1,860,068	2,282,152	2,247,299	2,466,629	2,356,398	2,703,967	2,812,465	2,655,596	2,840,062	2,980,976	3,525,109	3,953,590	4,383,493	4,698,269	4,772,739
Glass:																		
Window and German sheet, including shades and cylinders.	537,920	517,262	535,546	458,512	497,313	499,946	453,094	496,842	490,535	564,231	503,640	575,940	533,338	594,268	605,766	710,632	672,553	650,251
Plate, silvered or not	179,482	167,977	186,685	168,634	159,481	200,975	239,562	310,183	338,669	334,303	293,610	320,037	290,874	300,675	468,387	573,282	390,828	354,789
Bottles, and other manufactures unenumerated.	891,175	933,585	910,473	919,111	1,022,112	1,205,404	1,092,667	1,277,840	1,470,372	1,535,916	1,646,609	1,789,085	1,650,964	1,757,046	1,932,865	2,001,672	2,145,429	2,194,471
Hats or bonnets of straw	75,276	59,802	75,720	46,479	48,050	66,016	95,575	86,812	59,708	64,150	91,324	110,898	130,552	186,945	90,335	60,989	72,254	98,227
Iron or steel manufactures:																		
Girders, beams, and pillars	2,868,771	2,702,060	2,361,746	2,202,716	335,956	387,005	520,212	512,000	509,880	502,574	419,383	428,230	436,384	467,385	484,504	645,893	631,832	705,995
Machinery					Not separately enumerated										2,080,131	2,745,884	3,405,261	3,196,750
Unenumerated					2,026,212	2,309,106	2,490,986	2,682,855	2,764,921	2,532,118	2,545,639	2,632,944	2,861,971	4,411,067	3,498,728	3,929,800	3,865,584	4,404,076
Jute manufactures					Not separately enumerated										1,628,906	1,592,531	1,506,292	2,151,374
Leather	5,441,907	5,411,253	5,761,219	5,524,335	5,612,079	5,901,195	6,667,265	6,376,430	6,632,442	6,397,821	6,581,142	7,094,046	8,050,471	7,594,592	7,647,457	7,788,261	8,582,379	8,792,052
Leather boots and shoes	420,136	351,525	346,679	325,919	433,081	389,782	351,098	333,011	322,746	372,818	379,056	348,220	399,065	519,037	493,009	510,873	650,561	694,098
Leather gloves	1,937,809	1,671,906	1,501,071	1,526,732	1,628,176	1,595,942	1,702,423	1,749,739	1,916,109	1,970,093	2,116,439	2,114,085	2,177,926	2,341,690	2,144,619	2,014,398	2,002,090	1,744,183
Linen yarn	278,574	217,567	231,962	498,824	555,701	714,668	769,398	681,607	758,749	789,901	743,548	641,223	998,416	779,641	618,375	599,346	1,011,961	915,441
Musical instruments					Not separately enumerated									1,171,412	1,183,439	1,220,512	1,280,758	1,221,586
Paper and pasteboard*	1,246,700	1,404,847	1,370,076	1,491,903	1,587,876	1,767,145	1,859,833	1,917,478	2,123,821	2,372,558	2,313,312	2,654,070	2,845,730	3,138,438	3,480,574	3,530,184	3,723,094	4,412,440
Silk manufactures:																		
Broadstuffs	5,978,258	6,285,538	5,596,314	5,504,419	5,147,738	5,115,531	5,811,138	5,314,354	5,451,820	5,891,507	6,304,777	7,057,139	8,986,393	10,200,098	9,926,104	9,533,510	8,635,820	7,331,503
Ribbons, silk or satin	1,665,953	1,817,403	2,176,321	2,159,689	2,561,083	2,781,390	3,007,169	2,470,704	2,514,150	2,626,316	2,392,256	2,641,348	3,088,702	3,131,208	3,383,727	3,370,652	3,075,129	2,304,385
Ribbons of other kinds	118,968	128,132	89,513	121,489	133,087	113,963	127,297	179,955	162,322	122,571	121,260	131,021	146,967	137,619	157,389	79,949	6,819	3,476
Other silk manufactures	2,738,787	2,745,763	2,405,302	2,807,825	2,531,308	2,446,071	2,839,636	3,347,978	3,051,187	2,771,869	2,910,113	2,919,524	3,015,236	3,220,947	3,444,828	3,639,119	4,390,828	4,641,886
Straw plaiting for hats or bonnets	Not separately enumerated			573,742	729,365	566,812	659,874	659,892	622,097	586,325	668,674	910,337	749,421	911,620	874,857	767,507	724,239	643,337
Watches, or parts thereof	510,862	600,109	627,313	711,628	750,792	585,369	691,006	674,649	643,887	742,382	742,701	863,580	828,143	987,079	1,241,286	1,326,469	1,530,229	1,363,900
Woollen manufactures:																		
Of goat's wool or hair, pure or mixed with other materials.	124,936	98,677	82,946	97,454	87,621	121,665	139,807	140,657	128,112	128,846	138,354	135,621	126,562	111,927	93,249	88,348	104,448	116,949
Of other wool, pure or mixed with cotton:																		
Cloths	133,577	151,327	267,658	419,861	337,276	391,443	388,195	366,427	394,360	370,486	468,889	466,834	701,651	953,618	869,497	974,052	823,077	621,863
Stuffs	3,364,838	4,213,136	5,114,309	5,565,205	4,863,368	5,656,555	6,694,936	6,272,746	6,166,346	6,016,032	6,291,505	5,665,282	6,473,945	5,842,172	5,964,320	5,111,544	4,948,870	4,312,716
Unenumerated	2,746,680	2,462,609	1,993,479	2,076,673	2,497,933	2,746,298	2,684,282	2,882,858	3,188,883	3,453,006	3,583,676	3,595,940	3,804,590	3,861,820	4,076,052	3,740,185	4,089,716	4,255,859
Woollen yarn for weaving	1,830,109	1,675,434	1,774,418	2,228,715	1,904,497	1,803,870	2,207,784	1,715,494	1,738,558	1,688,790	1,503,931	1,511,924	1,826,452	1,820,657	1,569,753	1,798,893	2,016,694	2,046,745
Woollen yarn for other purposes					Not separately enumerated									224,419	202,349	188,727	188,783	121,971
Zinc manufactures	408,040	391,193	360,612	328,118	351,125	369,930	418,151	440,167	514,374	463,080	398,353	375,015	375,192	419,437	488,873	478,089	593,930	559,708
Total of principal articles	36,300,201	36,685,888	36,159,237	38,088,927	38,481,227	40,511,650	44,842,627	43,565,495	45,093,810	44,782,063	46,252,183	48,265,466	53,954,477	59,270,133	63,090,360	63,946,458	66,340,303	65,175,343
Total of other articles	16,581,267	16,578,446	17,258,925	16,351,061	16,382,963	17,281,954	19,420,784	19,652,672	19,988,319	20,658,217	19,622,113	20,659,170	21,646,716	22,109,401	22,044,080	23,130,021	24,970,184	28,049,662
Total of manufactured articles	52,881,468	53,264,334	53,418,162	54,439,988	54,864,190	57,793,604	64,263,411	63,218,167	65,082,129	65,440,280	65,854,296	68,924,636	75,601,193	81,379,534	85,134,440	87,076,479	91,310,487	93,225,005

* Excluding paperhangings prior to 1894.

NOTE.—The figures in the above table have been extracted from the December issue of the "Monthly Accounts of Trade and Navigation" for each year. The figures given in these Accounts are always subject to correction on final examination of the returns on which they are based.

TABLE F.

Exports of British and Irish Produce and Manufacture, Classified. (From the Monthly Trade and Navigation Accounts.)

—	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1899.	1899.	1900.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Animals, living	664,994	614,314	513,447	561,022	736,045	1,040,174	1,173,248	862,377	671,812	699,046	629,991	666,332	793,297	941,813	1,131,952	1,103,984	1,002,480	901,843
II.—Articles of food and drink	10,628,541	10,483,908	9,957,613	9,561,882	9,389,430	10,238,121	10,741,329	11,258,813	10,699,290	10,436,145	10,619,408	10,699,973	11,062,480	11,684,068	12,129,644	12,104,608	12,566,140	13,621,755
III.—Raw materials	13,475,918	13,493,244	13,381,301	12,269,281	1?,764,420	13,979,881	17,352,996	21,540,652	21,332,224	19,320,360	17,035,372	19,810,587	18,298,553	17,687,179	20,133,679	21,076,823	26,569,507	41,879,009
IV.—Articles manufactured and partly manufactured:																		
A. Yarns and textile fabrics	111,397,562	109,864,416	101,879,297	105,350,621	103,073,714	108,870,150	110,171,877	112,447,219	105,996,484	100,055,825	96,554,056	96,025,467	101,377,315	105,329,505	96,578,102	94,508,128	99,443,019	102,212,400
B. Metals and articles manufactured therefrom (except machinery and ships).	40,546,021	37,178,664	31,710,582	31,718,736	34,930,833	37,155,581	40,914,429	45,222,737	39,210,022	33,043,916	30,837,175	27,979,500	28,586,549	33,549,088	34,472,977	32,746,790	40,307,079	45,346,909
C. Machinery and mill work	13,433,081	13,073,464	11,086,869	10,136,839	11,125,858	12,939,267	15,273,910	16,410,661	15,817,515	13,887,357	13,917,543	14,205,215	15,150,522	17,014,250	16,255,602	18,389,973	19,653,116	19,619,784
D. Ships, new (not registered as British).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,196,639	8,587,710
E. Apparel and articles of personal use.	11,329,729	10,788,353	10,340,348	9,761,083	10,245,083	11,194,320	11,416,336	11,286,267	11,331,470	10,433,490	9,548,516	8,736,702	9,307,130	10,474,057	9,874,585	9,577,084	9,559,824	10,394,200
F. Chemicals and chemical and medicinal preparations.	7,790,170	7,838,784	6,978,162	6,695,893	7,037,649	7,436,071	7,932,921	8,965,849	8,877,712	8,584,893	8,680,313	8,470,620	8,288,831	8,242,936	8,698,688	8,389,215	8,854,813	9,262,519
G. All other articles, manufactured or partly manufactured.	30,533 457	29,690,095	27,196,881	26,377,397	27,111,149	30,989,042	33,071,211	34,535,417	32,203,658	29,615,141	29,230,140	28,120,801	31,387,408	33,552,986	32,888,193	33,322,975	34,872,251	36,414,067
H. Parcel Post	—	—	—	—	—	692,305	886,038	1,000,593	1,095,163	1,001,880	1,042,351	1,109,136	1,337,931	1,669,669	2,057,186	2,139,660	2,467,343	2,951,800
Total of articles manufactured and partly manufactured.	*215,030,020*	*208,433,776*	*189,192,139*	*190,040,569*	*198,254,291*	*209,276,736*	*219,667,622*	*229,668,743*	*214,532,324*	*196,621,802*	*189,810,094*	*184,647,441*	*195,735,686*	*209,832,491*	*200,824,433*	*199,073,825*	*224,354,084**	*234,789,369**
Grand Total	239,799,473	233,025,242	213,044,500	212,432,754	221,414,186	234,534,912	248,935,195	263,530,585	247,235,150	227,077,053	218,094,805	215,824,333	225,890,016	240,145,551	234,219,708	233,359,240	264,492,211*	291,191,996*

NOTE.—The figures in the above table have been extracted from the December issue of the "Monthly Accounts of Trade and Navigation" for each year. The figures given in these Accounts are always subject to correction on final examination of the returns on which they are based.

* Including the value of New Ships (not registered as British) not recorded prior to 1899.

TABLE G.

STATEMENT showing the Average Annual Value of the Imports of the undermentioned Articles into the United Kingdom from Germany during the Quinquennial Periods 1880–84, 1891–95, and 1896–1900, with the Amount of Increase or Decrease in the case of each Article, comparing 1896–1900 with 1880–84.

Principal Articles.	Average Annual Value of Imports in 1880–84.	Average Annual Value of Imports in 1891–95.	Average Annual Value of Imports in 1896–1900.	Increase or Decrease in 1896–1900 compared with 1880–84.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
Animals, living: horses	66,863	86,060	18,729	—	48,134
Bacon and hams	1,226,903	14,343	3,843*	—	1,223,060
Beads of all sorts	8,858	7,052	5,399	—	3,459
Beef, salted	1,483	1,729	†	—	1,483
Beer: mum and spruce	12,105	10,651	9,233	—	2,872
„ other sorts	23,173	36,222	36,002	12,829	—
Books	12,958	26,662	24,711	11,753	—
Brass and bronze, and manufactures of, unenumerated.	10,091	28,640	54,619	44,528	—
Bristles	127,847	105,567	69,432	—	58,415
Butter and margarine	709,313	753,023	319,153	—	390,160
Buttons and studs (not of metal)	17,163	42,751	34,825	17,662	—
Caoutchouc, manufactures of	91,792	205,134	327,903	236,111	—
Chemical manufactures, unenumerated.	271,320	326,072	272,739	1,419	—
China and earthenware	102,990	238,326	300,688	197,698	—
Clocks	16,516	31,377	44,007	27,491	—
Coffee, raw	81,827	156,802	283,271	201,444	—
Cordage	28,149	59,473	77,586	49,437	—
Corn, wheat	1,090,206	218,039	376,973	—	713,233
„ barley	847,827	207,419	105,859	—	741,968
„ oats	118,706	134,008	200,092	81,386	—
„ rye	24,132	6,471	16,054	—	8,078
„ peas and beans	134,761	98,937	116,877	—	17,884
„ maize	20,672	20,579	2,657	—	18,015
„ wheat meal and flour	1,258,917	105,959	38,126	—	1,220,791
Cotton, raw	77,295	30,626	7,979	—	69,316
„ yarn	383,018	348,707	167,486	—	215,532
„ manufactures	68,327	354,702	677,658	609,331	—
Drugs, unenumerated	60,346	103,871	102,502	42,156	—
Eggs	524,739	816,366	873,549	348,810	—
Embroidery and needlework	1,903	11,734	18,585	16,682	—
Farinaceous substances, unenumerated.	252,891	270,165	279,560‡	26,669	—
Feathers for beds	64,170	40,912	22,806	—	41,364
Flax	112,106	68,255	35,261	—	76,845
Fruit, raw, unenumerated	126,120	138,786	130,305	4,185	—
Glass, window	117,888	59,515	84,640	—	33,248
„ manufactures, unenumerated.	300,483	631,774	603,108	302,625	—
Hair, cow, ox, bull, or elk	12,786	14,783	14,689	1,903	—
„ horse	49,854	46,482	22,256	—	27,598
Hemp	314,868	293,427	238,605	—	76,263
Hides, raw	145,778	161,690	221,098	75,320	—
Hops	234,270	55,678	44,813	—	189,457
Lead, pig	58,910	96,595	101,448	42,538	—
Leather	326,847	289,453	367,528	40,681	—
„ gloves	15,493	17,380	134,487	118,994	—
Linen manufactures, except yarn.	40,716	93,127	131,451	90,735	—
Manures, unenumerated	97,747	103,547	172,916	75,169	—
Musical instruments	248,072	538,070	682,748	434,676	—
Oil, seed	223,615	155,918	104,326	—	119,289
Oilseed cake	12,863	199,264	383,960	371,097	—
Onions, raw	38,564	51,400	36,115	—	2,449

* Hams only in 1896–1900. Imports of Bacon from Germany not being separately shown, being included under "Other Foreign Countries," the average of which for the five years 1896–1900 was 6,505*l.*

† Not separately shown.

‡ Excluding Ricemeal and Flour prior to 1900.

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TABLE G.—*continued.*

Principal Articles.	Average Annual Value of Imports in 1880–84.	Average Annual Value of Imports in 1891–95.	Average Annual Value of Imports in 1896–1900.	Increase or Decrease in 1896–1900 compared with 1880–84.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
Painters' colours and pigments	183,612	209,142	220,206	36,594	—
Paper and pasteboard	363,762	605,818	544,123	180,361	—
Paraffin	25,890	3,985	1,852	—	24,038
Plumbago	28,708	19,690	25,783	—	2,925
Potatoes	548,209	52,201	178,334	—	369,875
Prints, engravings, and photographs.	23,046	135,013	97,162	74,116	—
Rags and other materials for paper.	234,378	156,810	79,661	—	154,717
Rice	72,946	121,694	121,571*	48,625	—
Saltpetre	86,808	89,417	75,885	—	10,923
Seeds, clover and grass	244,368	183,439	127,389	—	116,979
„ flax and linseed	126,431	28,273	92,151	—	34,280
„ rape	15,651	7,947	8,012	—	7,639
„ tares and lentils	39,667	31,603	24,409	—	15,258
„ other sorts	45,198	70,055	79,963	34,765	—
Skins and furs of all sorts	81,531	133,905	113,454	31,923	—
Spirits, unenumerated, not sweetened.	67,184	53,957	46,656	—	20,528
„ sweetened, or mixed or perfumed.	8,762	12,974	11,375	2,613	—
Sugar, refined or candy	587,457	5,837,915	6,951,105	6,363,648	—
„ unrefined	5,257,382	3,863,287	2,242,020	—	3,015,362
„ glucose	254,992	47,733	21,771	—	233,221
Tobacco, unmanufactured	41,620	39,388	48,088	6,468	—
Toys	166,228	407,765	617,246	451,018	—
Vegetables, raw (except onions and potatoes).	24,421	36,340	39,930	15,509	—
Wine	60,934	56,357	58,561	—	2,373
Wood and timber, hewn	767,345	564,333	677,381	—	89,964
„ „ sawn or split	193,151	177,640	233,343	40,192	—
„ „ staves	203,197	208,995	204,679	1,482	—
Wool, sheep and lambs	199,603	128,109	145,761	—	53,842
Woollen manufactures	395,532	841,561	1,048,084	652,552	—
„ rags	229,361	186,506	188,098	—	41,263
„ yarn for fancy purposes.	112,771	189,921	164,109	51,338	—
„ yarn for weaving	108,664	94,634	240,970	132,306	—
Yeast, dried	182,784	117,626	40,315	—	142,469
Zinc, crude	257,672	347,127	295,966	38,294	—
„ manufactures	132,224	105,284	141,042	8,818	—
Total of enumerated articles	21,585,730	23,079,967	23,605,112	11,653,951	9,634,569
Other articles, unenumerated	3,435,269	3,518,105	5,117,606	1,682,337	—
Total	25,020,999	26,598,072	28,722,718	13,336,288	9,634,569
Net increase				+ 3,701,719	

* Including Ricemeal and Flour in 1900.